

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

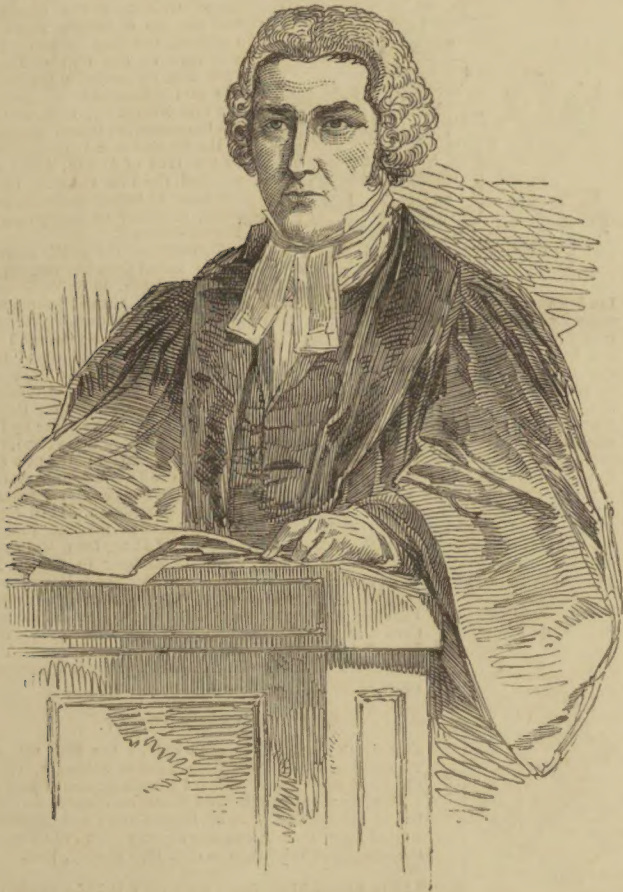
THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE Papal aggression continues to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion. It would seem as if we had gone back seventy years in opinion and feeling, and as if all the bitter religious animosities

of our forefathers had been revived amongst us. Indignation partly gives place to wonder when we consider that the foreign sovereign who has thus dared to claim spiritual, and, to a certain extent, temporal jurisdiction over these realms, holds his own seat on his crazy throne by the aid of a French army, and that his own people distrust or hate him even more than he can be distrusted or hated by the people of Great Britain.

An attempt, however, has been made to show that there is no occasion for all the hubbub that has taken place, and that the act of the Pope, in appointing Bishops and Archbishops in England, is a measure which simply concerns the internal government of the Roman Catholic congregations; that, in fact, the appointments no more concern or infringe the spiritual rights and privileges of the Protestant hierarchy, than the Wesleyans do when they make arrangements for the internal government of their churches, or the Jews when they appoint their Rabbis. But the people of England are not to be deceived. The Pope's own words, as well as the exulting language of the newly-appointed functionaries, leave no room for doubt as to the full purport of these appointments. They are the assertion of a claim of jurisdiction over the whole people of England—a claim perfectly consistent with the pretensions of the Popes in all ages—and which, if the Pope made any movement at all, he could not logically or consistently forego. This was instinctively felt in England immediately that the Papal brief was promulgated, and is so considered by the Roman Catholics themselves in every part of Europe. The *Univers*—the organ of the French Roman Catholics—puts the whole assumption in a clear light, while defending and approving it to its fullest extent.

Most of the sees in England (says this plain-spoken journal) held their authority from the successors of St. Peter. Now, it is beyond dispute that he who can



THE NEW RECORDER.—THE RIGHT HON. J. A. STUART-WORTLEY, M.P.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

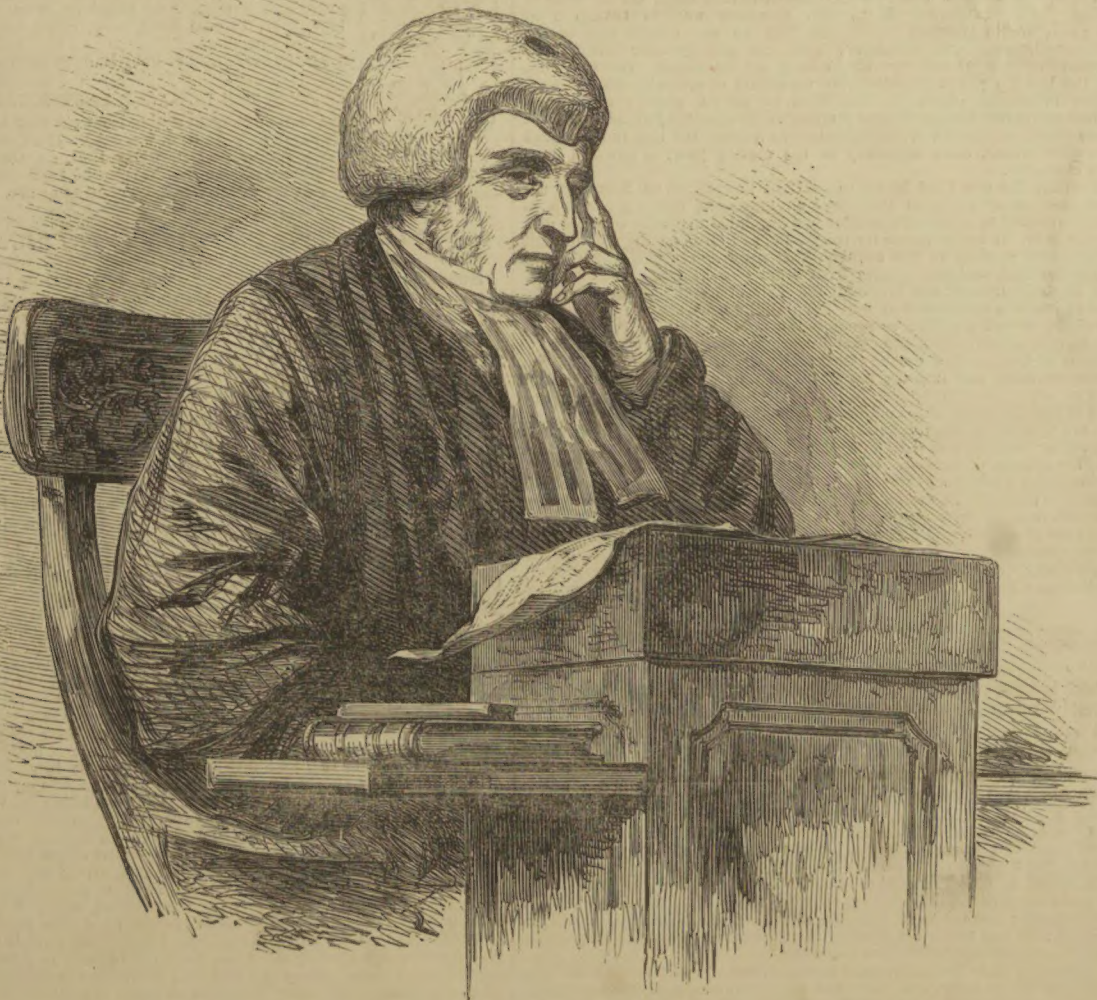


THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MUSGROVE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

give powers can also retract them. "Any thing that may be done in opposition," says the Papal bull, "no matter by whom, or by what authority (even in the name of the spiritual authority of the Queen), shall be null and of no avail."

It is important to observe that the divisions of spiritual jurisdiction laid down in the brief have no analogy with the territorial divisions which form part of the religious organization of the dissenting sects.

An attempt may be made in England to appease the alarm of the Anglicans, by comparing the new diocesan divisions to the arrangements of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, or of the Methodists; but such a comparison would be completely false. The Methodists follow their propagand-



THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR R. M. ROLFE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—C. L. EASTLAKE, ESQ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ism. They never pretended to call in question the spiritual authority of the Anglican bishops. They may divide and subdivide as much as they like the diocese of London or of Oxford, without ever annulling the authority of those sees, and rendering null and of no avail the acts emanating from the Anglican prelates that occupy them. To establish an analogy between these two orders of facts would be to reduce the Catholic Church to the proportions of one of the sects that divide England between them. We prefer, as the Holy See has thought fit in its wisdom to take this grave measure, to avow openly and frankly its bearing, to give it its full importance, rather than endeavour to diminish it to calm the irritation of the enemies of the church, who take offence at it. *Yes, the act of supremacy just issued by the Pope denies the existence in England of any other spiritual authority than his own.* Let upright-minded Anglicans reflect upon this, and examine their consciences, for it comes to nothing less! Or have the Anglicans perchance imagined that the Pope recognised the authority of a Protestant Church?

This is in reality the meaning of the Papal brief and of the appointment of Dr. Wiseman. The Church of England is not to be deceived in the matter by any attempts to reduce the aggression within the endurable limits of a private arrangement of internal economy similar to that of the Wesleyans or any other sect.

The friends of civil and religious liberty will long and deeply deplore that the intolerant spirit of religious animosity should have been evoked from the grave in which it slumbered by the act of this arrogant and helpless Pope, and his still more arrogant advisers; but, while blaming him and them to a certain extent, they cannot fail to blame still more severely the conduct of those English clergymen who have been dallying with Popery for so many years past; amusing themselves with mummeries in their churches, and with quibbles in their publications, and asserting claims of spiritual dominion, irrespective of, and hostile to, their allegiance to their own Sovereign. These Puseyites, or Newmanites, or Perverts, or whatever be the name which best describes them, are those who have brought the Church of England to a state of weakness which invited aggression. It is they who are chiefly to blame. The Pope has but acted according to his vocation, and performed what he believed to be his duty; but they have been tampering with their duty, and playing fast and loose with the most sacred principles. They have now an opportunity of atonement for the wrong they have inflicted upon the Church in which they were nurtured. If the Church of England have no enemies in her own bosom, she is quite strong enough to withstand and triumph over all assaults that may be made against her from without. Let the wavering, therefore, make up their minds to be with her, or against her. They have invited the enemy, and the enemy has come. The least they can do is to declare openly for one side or the other. If they so much admire the forms and ceremonies, the pomp and circumstance, of Popery; if they so dearly love the external gewgaws, the mummeries, and the magnificence of mediæval superstition; and if they conscientiously believe, that, in authority and argument, the Pope has the better of Protestantism, let them declare themselves, and cease to eat the bread of a Church with which they have no sympathy. Against open, avowed, and honourable foes defence is easy; but, if there are traitors within the sanctuary, let them depart in peace, and the Church will be well rid of them. It is to be deplored that this question should have arisen in our age and country; but, as it has arisen, it must be accepted with all its consequences. We cannot doubt that the ultimate result will be to the advantage and strengthening of the Protestant Church, and to the immense increase of enlightened religious liberty.

We rejoice to see that Lord John Russell has so emphatically characterised this aggression. The following letter from his Lordship to the Bishop of Durham is an admirable statement of the whole case. It breathes such a genuine spirit of reliance upon the truth, and well-merited contempt for the pretensions of the Pope and his Cardinals, and shows so clearly where the sources of the mischief lie, that we have no doubt it will excite throughout England the warmest approbation of all friends of the right of free opinion.

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

My dear Lord,—I agree with you in considering "the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and insidious," and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject.

I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help would have been left in heathen ignorance.

This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England, to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion—civil, political, and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say, that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumption of power, deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, "step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the Cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course; but I rely with confidence on the people of England; and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain, with great respect, &c.,

Downing-street, Nov. 4.

J. RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell has touched the right chord. There can be no doubt that it will be warmly responded to by the great bulk of the people.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, A.M.

This eminent lawyer—one of the most learned of his time—is the elder and only surviving son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe, A.B., Rector of Cockley Clay, Norfolk, by Jemima his wife, fourth daughter of William Alexander, Esq., brother of the first Earl of Caledon. His grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, M.A., and his great-grandfather, the Rev. Waters Rolfe, A.B., were both bene-

ficed clergymen in Norfolk. The former married Alice, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Hilburgh, and thus Sir Robert's father and the great Lord Nelson were cousins-german.

The Vice-Chancellor was born 18th December, 1790. He received his education at Bury St. Edmunds and Cambridge, where he took a Wrangler's degree in 1812; and was called to the Bar in 1816, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1832 he obtained a silk gown; and in 1834 was appointed Solicitor-General, which office he continued to hold, with the brief interval of Sir Robert Peel's first Administration, until 1839, when he was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. He sat in Parliament for Penryn from 1832 to 1839; and was knighted in 1835. Sir Robert married, in 1845, Laura, daughter of the late William Carr, Esq., of Fognall. His Christian name of "Monsey" he derives from his maternal great-grandfather, the celebrated Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea College.

As a Judge, both in the courts of law and equity, Sir Robert Rolfe enjoys a high and deserved reputation. His perfect temper and courtesy, his thorough knowledge of his art in all its branches, his ready application of it on all occasions, and his wonderful quickness in apprehending the facts and bearings of every case before him, render his services invaluable on the bench. He is indeed a complete impersonation of that intellectual and impartial justice of which we read in the histories of Greece and Rome, but which probably has never so really existed anywhere as in England.

THE NEW RECORDER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, M.P. FOR BUTESHIRE.

MR. JAMES STUART-WORTLEY is the worthy descendant of ancestors long associated with the intellectual greatness of their country. His father, the late Lord Wharncliffe, a highly gifted and eloquent statesman, held a distinguished place among the politicians of his time; his great-grandfather, John, third Earl of Bute, was the famous Minister of George III., and his great-grand-mother the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley-Montague. The right hon. gentleman was born on the 3rd of July, 1805, and received his education at the University of Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1831, by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and joined the Northern Circuit, on which he soon gained a considerable share of practice; and, at length, having become a Queen's Counsel, ranked high among its leaders. In 1844, he was appointed Standing Counsel to the Bank of England; in 1845, Solicitor-General to the Queen Dowager; and, shortly after, Attorney-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; and, in 1846, Judge-Advocate-General, being at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. From 1835 to 1837 he sat in Parliament for Halifax, but, since 1842, he has uninterruptedly represented the shire of Bute.

On the retirement of his party he resigned, of course, his office of Judge-Advocate-General, and has recently devoted his energies and eloquence to the much agitated question of "marriage with a deceased wife's sister." In the course of the past month Mr. Stuart-Wortley was chosen Recorder of the city of London, and has just entered on its judicial duties, for which his knowledge of law, his powers of oratory, and his upright and honourable character pre-eminently qualify him.

He married, on the 6th of May, 1846, the Hon. Jane Lawley, only daughter of Lord Wenlock, and has a son and a daughter.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—THE NEW JUDGES.

Saturday last was the first day of Michaelmas Term, and the Lord Chancellor entertained the Judges, Queen's Counsel, Serjeants, &c., at breakfast, at his private residence, whence they arrived in procession at Westminster Hall at two o'clock. His Lordship entered the Court of Chancery, attended by the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellors Knight Bruce and Rolfe, and Masters Tinney and Blunt, who, after saluting his Lordship, retired to their respective courts.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which was formerly occupied by the late Vice-Chancellor of England, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, his Honor Sir J. K. Bruce addressed the Attorney-General with feelings of very strongly manifested emotion in the following words:—

It is impossible for me to enter this court to-day without renewal of sorrow for the loss of one so lately taken from us; by whom for so many years this chair was filled, and from which it is almost startling to hear another voice than his. In these feelings I am sure the Bar participate. We have lost, at once, a friend dear to us all, and a Judge distinguished for his great knowledge of the law he administered—distinguished for varied learning and acquirements—distinguished for judicial patience, "swift to hear, slow to err"—pure and blameless in life, an example of courtesy, of gentleness, and amenity—who never said a word intended to give pain, nor ever harboured an unkind thought or an acrimonious feeling. But he is gone—"Fleat et meminisse relictum est."

In the Court of Exchequer, immediately on the assembling of the Bar, it was announced to Mr. Martin that he had been selected to fill the seat on this Bench vacated by the appointment of Mr. Baron Rolfe to the Vice-Chancellorship. The learned gentleman, who had taken his accustomed position within the bar, and was up to the last moment engaged in preparing for the duties of an advocate, immediately retired from the court, but not until he had been warmly greeted by many an outstretched hand. It is almost superfluous to add, that the appointment, though somewhat unexpected, has been received by the profession with universal approbation.

Mr. Serjeant Allen, of the Oxford Circuit, and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, of the Northern Circuit, have received a patent of precedence. Mr. Miller, of the Midland Circuit, will receive the coif. The vacancies occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Martin and the retirement from circuit practice of Mr. Whitehurst have led to several applications to the Lord-Chancellor for silk; but at present no determination has been made as to which, if any, gentlemen will be called within the Bar.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

MR. JOHN MUSGROVE, the highly esteemed gentleman who this day enters upon his year of office, was born at Hackney, and is the son of a citizen, who was a builder of high respectability; and, by his upright and honourable conduct, gave that bright example by the following of which his son has attained the highest civic honours.

Alderman Musgrove entered into business at an early age, as an auctioneer; and by industry, and the strictest integrity, his labours have met with the most successful results. He is now about to retire from business, with an ample fortune, in the full vigour of life; whilst his benevolent disposition prompts him with an ardent desire to promote the welfare and happiness of others. In early life he married an amiable lady, the daughter of a highly-respected professional man, and of an ancient Devonshire family, a member of whose family now represents her native town in Parliament. From the marriage there is no issue. On the death of Alderman Sir John Cowan, Bart., Mr. Musgrove was, in 1842, elected to the gown of Broad-street Ward. In 1843 he was chosen one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex, and was shortly after put in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He has also, during the last ten years, presided over the affairs of several public boards. All these important offices he has filled in such a manner as to gain the highest estimation for himself, and to reflect credit upon the judgment of those who have placed him in the elevated position he holds. He has now entered upon an office which, more especially in the coming year, is one of the most arduous character.

In presenting the new Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, on Saturday, the Recorder observed—"It was an auspicious circumstance, that a gentleman so admirably qualified to maintain the office was appointed to preside over the city in the year 1851. It was fortunate for the public, as well as for the men in high and responsible stations in the country, that upon an occasion which was to bring together such vast assemblages from other countries, as well as from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the chair of the city of London would be filled by one who understood so well the duties of the station, and was in every respect so well qualified to promote the noble scheme of Prince Albert by the exertions of his talents and capabilities. No doubt was entertained by the citizens of London that the new mayorality would be attended with more than ordinary éclat, and that the foreigners who should visit London upon an occasion of such powerful interest to the world would return with a deep impression of the hospitality and kind feeling of their chief magistrate.

The Lord Chancellor congratulated the Lord Mayor elect upon the approbation which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify of the election made by the citizens of London. It was a source of great satisfaction to find that a gentleman whom his fellow-citizens held in so much honour and respect was chosen to the high office of chief magistrate at a time when such an influx of foreigners from all parts of the world as had never been imagined before was about to take place. The Exhibition of 1851 would be supported most powerfully throughout the Queen's dominions, and a most zealous activity would, upon so extraordinary an occasion, be required from, and no doubt be afforded by, the gentleman whose election was hailed with such flattering circumstances.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

ON Monday last the members of the Royal Academy proceeded to the election of their President, in the room of the late Sir Martin Archer Shee. Thirty Academicians were present, of whom twenty-eight, in pursuance of the statutes, recorded their votes. The result was that Mr. Charles Locke Eastlake was elected President by the all but unanimous assent of his fellow-Academicians.

The announcement of the election of the President will doubtless be hailed with unanimous satisfaction. It is seldom that the necessary qualifications for fulfilling this honourable yet highly responsible trust, have been more happily combined than in Mr. Eastlake, whose name has ever been in the front rank of English art, and whose literary labours had shed thereon additional lustre.

Mr. Eastlake has shown, on several occasions, his desire to reform the abuses and remove the restrictions which have rendered the Royal Academy obnoxious to public censure; and we hope that his administration of its affairs will be marked by a judicious resolution to adapt the institution over which he presides to the growing tastes and wants of the country.

Benvenuto Cellini, in his picturesque memoirs, recommends every artist who has passed the age of forty, and who has previously produced works of excellence, to follow his example, and write his own life. Mr. Eastlake has followed this advice, and thus furnished materials for tracing his career.

Mr. Eastlake, like Haydon, was born at Plymouth, a soil congenial to art, for in its environs was also the birth-place of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Like Rembrandt, Reynolds, and so many before them, Mr. Eastlake showed an early aversion to the Latin grammar. He fled the Charter-house school; and a glimpse of Haydon's picture of "Dentatus," which was at that period exhibited at Plymouth, made him a painter. After studying in the Academy for two years, under Fuseli, he painted a picture of "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter." This won him a patron in the person of Mr. Jeremiah Harman, by whom he was commissioned to make studies of the miracles of art, at that time collected in the Louvre, in Paris, by Napoleon. It was here, also, that Lawrence, Haydon, and Wilkie came at this time, like so many bees, to suck pictorial honey.

Mr. Eastlake made here his first acquaintance with the wonders of the Roman art. But the pleasant task of copying these old masters for his early patron, Mr. Jeremiah Harman, was relinquished on the sudden return of Napoleon from Elba. At a not much later period, and by a strange freak of fortune, the fallen hero became himself the subject of the painter's pencil. Mr. Eastlake made a sketch of the ex-Emperor, as he appeared from the gangway of the *Bellerophon*, when at anchor in Plymouth roads, interesting as the last delineation of a noble visage, then untinged with chagrin.

During the years 1817 and 1819 Mr. Eastlake visited Italy and Greece, rather stirring up their living treasures than measuring antiquity with the inch rule of the archaeologist. Nor yet did Mr. Eastlake confine himself to the external forms of art and nature; he then laid the foundation of that intimate knowledge of the arts, be they called formative, architectonic, plastic, or pictorial, the able elucidation of which renders his writings the most valuable repository of ancient art. Thus, while all the technical skill of ancient colourists is found in his style of painting, all the principles on which Dutch and Venetian masters proceeded are found in his writings.

Those who reflect on the unceasing labours of the Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission will be rather inclined to believe that the title of President was alone wanting to render Mr. Eastlake the legitimate leader of art in England. We need only mention his translation of "Goethe's Theory on Colours," the "Notes to Kugler," and the "Materials for a History of Oil Painting."

On the above occasion, Mr. James Clark Hook was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hook is a young and rising artist, who will strengthen the list of colourists in the Academy. His pictures were noticeable in the last exhibition for the extreme freshness and brilliancy of their tints. He is a thorough master of the Venetian gamut. Our readers will recollect, that in our series of illustrations from the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, we engraved Mr. Hook's "Francesco Novello di Carrara and the Lady Taddea's Escape from the Emissaries of Galeazzo Visconti;" the same subject, but differently treated, by Mr. Eastlake. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 426.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD RANCLIFFE.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY ANNE PARKINS, second Baron Rancliffe, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, was the son of Thomas Boothby Parkins, the first Baron. He was born on the 10th of June, 1785, and succeeded to the Peerage at the death of his father, the 17th November, 1800, and to the Baronetcy, as fourth Baronet, at the death of his grandfather, on the 17th of March, 1800: he married, the 15th October, 1807, the Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of George sixth Earl of Granard.

Throughout his public career, which lasted from his coming of age, in 1806, till his complete retirement from political life, in 1830, George Lord Rancliffe showed himself a Whig upon all occasions. He sat in Parliament for Minehead, and afterwards for Nottingham. During several years he held the appointment of Equerry to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and he was an intimate associate of the Prince until his Royal Highness left the ranks of the Whigs. Latterly, Lord Rancliffe expressed himself in private favourable to Protection. For some years past, his Lordship has been in a very weak state of health. He died at his seat, Bunny Park, Nottinghamshire, on the 1st instant. As Lord Rancliffe leaves no issue by his wife (who survives him, and from whom he was separated for many years), his peerage becomes extinct. His baronetcy, however, descends to Mr., now Sir Thomas, Parkins, of Ruddington, near Nottingham, and with it a slight portion of the estates, the rest of which go to his Lordship's nephew (his eldest sister's son), Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., of Knockdrin Castle, Westmeath. Lord Rancliffe's second surviving sister, the Hon. Maria Charlotte, was married first to the Marquis de Choiseul, in 1817, and secondly, the 3rd of June, 1824, to Prince Auguste Jules Armand Marie de Polignac, formerly Minister to Charles X. The Lords Rancliffe derive from Richard Parkins, a barrister, and Recorder of Nottingham and Leicester, whose grandson, Isham Parkins, of Bunny, was a staunch Cavalier during the Civil War, and signalled himself by his defence of "The Place," Ashby-de-la-Zouch, whilst Governor of it. The late Lord's great-grandfather was the first Baronet, being so created in 1681.

LADY ANNE MURRAY.

THE death of this lady occurred on the 28th ult., at Twickenham. She was born 22nd of February, 1797, the third daughter of Richard Bingham, second Earl of Lucan, by the lady Elizabeth Belasyre, his wife, daughter of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg; and married, 18th of July, 1816, Alexander Murray, Esq., of Broughton, county of Wigton, who died 15th of July, 1845.

RICHARD EDWARDS, ESQ., OF ROBY HALL, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

THIS respected gentleman, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, was second son of the late John Edwards, Esq., of Newtown, and derived his descent from a respectable Denbighshire family. He was born 12th of September, 1777, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Downward, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom he leaves an only child and heiress, Amy Charlotte, who married, 18th of May, 1847, Thomas Moss, Esq., eldest son of John Moss, Esq., of Otterspool.

Mr. Edwards died at Roby Hall, on the 2nd instant.

THE DOWAGER LADY SUFFIELD.

WE were in error in stating last week that EMILY HARRIOTT, Dowager Lady Suffield, was dead. The Lady Suffield, whose death occurred at Bickling Hall, on the 27th ult., was CAROLINE, widow of William Asheton Harbord, second Lord Suffield, and second daughter and co-heir of John, second Earl of Bessinghamshire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SUSPENSION OF THE CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—It is understood that the intention of reducing 5000 men in the next year's estimates is suspended, and that the present numbers will be proposed.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

The troops in Portsmouth garrison are ordered to assemble on Southsea Common every Saturday morning at half-past ten o'clock, in route marching order, to proceed into the country for exercise, under the senior officer present. The men are also to lay down their kits for inspection during the winter months.

WEST FLANDERS RAILWAY.—The regular half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Bruges on Tuesday last, and the dividend of 2s. 6d. per share (as recommended by the Directors) declared.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Henry Box Brown, a fugitive slave from Richmond, Virginia, arrived in Liverpool on Friday week, by the *Constantine*, packet-ship, from America. On the 29th of March, 1849, he escaped from bondage in rather a remarkable manner. He was packed in a box three feet long, two feet and a half deep, and two feet wide. Confined in this small space, he was forwarded by railroad and steamboat from Richmond to Philadelphia, a distance of 350 miles. The package was directed to one of the leading anti-slavery men in Philadelphia, and was twenty-seven hours on the road. The sufferings of the poor fellow may be imagined when it is known that the only accesses for fresh air were through small gimlet holes in the sides of the box; and although written directions were placed to "keep this side up," for more than two hours the box was turned upside down, the runaway slave being for that time with his feet up and his head down. Brown is a fine intelligent-looking man, about thirty-five years of age. Since his escape from slavery he has earned a subsistence by exhibiting, in the free states of America, a panorama of some of the appalling scenes resulting from the existence of slavery. He also delivered lectures against slavery, and thus rendered himself very obnoxious to the slaveowners of the States. Under these circumstances, it was not to be wondered that, armed with the powers of the Fugitive Slave Bill, an attempt should be made to arrest him. Two such attempts were made, and it was with the greatest difficulty Brown made his escape to this country. He is accompanied by James Boxer Smith, also a coloured man, but not a slave, who assisted to box him up at Richmond, and who has also rendered himself obnoxious to the slave party in America by his connexion with Brown. These two men have landed on our shores almost penniless. They contrived to get their panorama on board the vessel with them, but they are unable to release it, unless they receive assistance from some benevolent friends of the coloured race.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The partisans of the Imperial parody are fast subsiding into their native obscurity. The President has renounced all claim to his uncle's diadem, and even his chances for the prolongation of his powers are fast dwindling to their shortest span. Yesterday he terminated his message, which is to be read to the Representatives shortly after the meeting of Parliament. It was laid before the Ministry this morning, at a Cabinet Council, but as yet nothing has transpired as to its contents.

Here all is discontent and confusion. The *salus populi* is no longer held to be the *suprema lex*; but everything is postponed for the gratification of personal animosities and petty squabbings. It were vain to conceal the fact that the President has lost much of his popularity and *prestige*. It was his wont to drive about Paris in an unpretending phaeton; he has now adopted all the appliances and means of state in his equipages; but, as he drives up the Boulevards, no man says "God bless him." And this fleeting aid of tinsel and blue-fire—the last resource of the "Forcible Feebles"—has failed to render the drama, in which he has played so prominent a part, palatable to the Parisians.

The friends of order are trampling upon the serpent of Socialism in all directions. The Prefect of the department of Ardèche has gained a signal victory over the Red men in his neighbourhood. They made an attempt at a demonstration; he went boldly in amongst them, and arrested the ringleaders, but they were afterwards rescued by the mob. He followed them with an armed force into the mountains and re-captured them, and immediately dissolved the National Guards of Salers and Vallon, who had afforded him no assistance. The Municipal Council at Massenc, in the department of the Gers, have also just been dissolved *en masse* by the Prefect, for their strong bias to Socialism. General Labitte has also just been elected in the department of the Nord. And although conspiracies are rife throughout France, yet, for the present, Socialism is subjected to heavy reverses.

Masses continued to be said and sung in various parts of France for the repose of the soul of the Queen of the Belgians. These religious ceremonies for defunct Royalties must be considered as so many protests against the Republic, and in that light are they generally regarded here. Portraits of Louis Philippe and the members of his family reappear in profusion in the print-shops, and the Boulevards teem with busts and pictures of the Comte de Chambord. Portraits of the President are esteemed a "drug in the market," whilst those of Changarnier and "Henri Cinq" are sold in vast numbers.

The principal tradespeople have been reaping a rich harvest of late by the recent influx of foreigners, chiefly English. Our countrymen have made extensive purchases, but the French residents buy nothing. They are biding their time, and have closed their *salons* and *châteaux* in dogged resolve. Prince Poinatowski, the Tuscan Minister, opened the season on Friday night by a concert, at which all the *beau monde* and the corps diplomatique were present. M. and Mme. Thiers were amongst the guests. M. Thiers conversed for a long time with Lord Normanby and with Gen. Labitte. M. Berryer was also for a long time in earnest conversation with General Labitte and Count Molé.

Mlle. Rachel has returned to Paris, and reappeared last night at the Théâtre Français. Her reception, after her recent triumphal progress through Germany, was most enthusiastic. During her absence, Mlle. Brohan, the sister of the celebrated actress of that name, has obtained considerable popularity, and an attempt has been made to substitute Mlle. Brohan for Mlle. Rachel, whose engagement at the Théâtre Français will terminate on the 1st of December; but talent like Rachel's *nascitur, non fit*; and, although Mlle. Brohan has displayed considerable ability, and Mlle. Rachel has displayed much acerbity and jealousy, yet the Parisians would break out into open insurrection if they were deprived of their old favourite, and Mlle. Rachel will, therefore, in all probability, remain on the scene of her early triumphs.

Poor Alcide Tousez is dead. "Alas, poor Yorick!" where are your jests and jibes now which you have so often set the Théâtre Monfauve in a roar? The little *troupe* of the Palais Royal must wait long ere they can fill the void occasioned by this severe loss. His representations of dogged stupidity and imperturbable stolidity may, perhaps, have been equalled, but certainly not excelled, by our Emery, Liston, or Keeley. The drama has also sustained another heavy blow and great discouragement by the closing of the magnificent Théâtre Historique. Our Italian opera will open on Saturday, under Mr. Lumley's auspices. A brilliant season is anticipated, as, from mismanagement and want of funds, Italian opera has signally failed of late years in Paris; but now the well-known abilities of our *impresario*, and the large resources at his disposal, must ensure success. The season will open with the "Sonnambula;" boxes have been obtained for all the persons of note and distinction at present residing in Paris. A series of dramatic representations are also announced to take place during the season at the British Embassy, so that, you see, although the Republic may die, the Republicans will not die of ennui.

FRANCE.

The differences between General Changarnier and the President of the Republic have been patched up for the present, not, however, before the Commander-in-Chief had aimed the following bold stroke at the appearances of popularity with the army, which Louis Napoleon was desirous of establishing by means of such cries from the troops on parade, or review, as "Vive Napoleon," "Vive l'Empereur," &c., which were generally got up on the *claqueur* principle by a few ardent partisans on those occasions. It is an order addressed to the army; viz. :—

According to the terms of the law, the army does not deliberate; in virtue of the regulations of the army, it is bound to abstain from every demonstration, and utter no cries when under arms. The General-in-Chief reminds the troops placed under his command of these orders.

Paris, Nov. 2.

CHANGARNIER, General-in-Chief.

General Changarnier declares that the order was not issued to annoy the President, and an interview which took place on Monday between these two illustrious personages gave them the opportunity of entering fully into the circumstances which led to the marked coolness between the Elysée and the Commander-in-Chief. The interview is said to have terminated in a satisfactory manner to each party. It was supposed that this reconciliation would have the effect of inducing General Neumayer to withdraw his rejection of the command of the 14th and 15th divisions.

Great interest was felt respecting the election for the Department of the North. General Labitte was the only candidate, but it was doubted whether he would poll the number necessary to render his return legal, as the law requires that the successful candidate must have a clear third of the persons entered upon the qualified voters' list.

The *Patrie* affirms that the President's Message was completed, and that a copy of it was communicated to the Ministers in Council on Tuesday last.

On Tuesday a number of most devoted adherents of Louis Napoleon went to him as a deputation from the more moderate and sage portion of the Bonapartist party. Amongst them were MM. Vieillard, de Casa Bianca, Abbaticci, and others of the most intimate friends of the Elysée. Their object was to warn the President with respect to the injurious effect of the advice under which he had for some time past been acting, and of the danger he incurred from the characters of some of those who were supposed to be among his familiars, and whose very names were distasteful to the Republic. The deputation did not conceal from the President that in their opinion he had adopted the very worst means possible to obtain a prolongation of his powers, and that the effect had been that the foolish temerity of his partisans had alienated successively all the fractions of the Moderate party in the Assembly from his interests, as well as a portion of the *bourgeoisie*.

The President did not deny the fact of the Assembly being opposed to him, but he doubted if the deputation were right as regarded the *bourgeoisie*. He was, at all events, confident that the people of the country—the rural population generally—were just as much devoted to his cause at the present day as they were on the 10th of December, when they elected him.

In fine, the deputation, it is said, strongly recommended the President to renounce all idea of pushing forward the subject of a further prolongation of power for the present. The President listened to all these observations with much calmness: he thanked the deputation for their honourable frankness, and, without making any declaration on the various points touched on, he gave them at least an assurance that it should not be his fault, if henceforward the most cordial harmony did not exist between him and the Assembly. The interview then ended, both parties separating on the best possible terms.

GERMAN STATES.

The recent deliberations at Bregenz between Austria and those powers of the German Confederation favourable to the leadership of that state, and to the maintenance of the Bund on the basis settled in 1815, as distinguished from that lately sought to be established by Prussia, and the measures (the purport of which are given below) which have been agreed upon at the Conferences of those powers with the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, have resulted in Austria's taking a bold and decisive step to re-adjust (as she used to do of old), the political differences of a federal character which at present create so much confusion throughout the whole of "Fatherland," from the Baltic to the Danube.

In accordance with the treaty entered into at Bregenz, a Bavarian corps of 8000 men, under the command of the Prince Thurn and Taxis, and accompanied by 1000 Austrian rifles and 20 field-pieces, entered the city of Hanau, in Hesse, on the 1st inst. The corps having been reviewed in the city by the Prince Taxis, a strong detachment of it proceeded in the direction of Gelnhausen. The headquarters remained at Hanau, supported by 3500 troops—horse, foot, rifles, and artillery.

Immediately on this movement becoming known, the Prussian General Gröben sent a body of his troops, not quite so numerous, on the next day, across the frontier from Warburg into the territory of the Electorate, as an answer to the defiance thus thrown out by the allies of the Bund; but the position they took up was at Cassel, so as not to precipitate a contest by advancing in the direction occupied by the Austrians and Bavarians.

At Fulda (in Hesse) there are also 4000 Prussian troops assembled; and a Prussian corps of observation is concentrating on the Nassau territory, in the immediate vicinity of Frankfurt. It is stated, however, that General Gröben has declared that he thinks only of occupying the Eltpe (military transit)

roads, and that he would not attack the Bavarians and Austrians unless they were to endeavour to push him out of his positions. Nothing of the kind is likely to be attempted, for both the Prussian and Bavarian commanders have received orders from their respective Governments to stay all proceedings, and not to advance.

While this is the aspect of matters in Hesse-Cassel, Austria advances with her mediating mission in Schleswig-Holstein. On the 3d an Austrian officer arrived at Kiel with despatches commanding an immediate cessation of hostilities, and declaring that should the Statthalter refuse to obey, the troops of the Bund would be called in to enforce submission. These active measures having given the *coup de grace* to the wavering, half-peace, half-war policy of Prussia, which had been introduced by General Von Radowitz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin and which had been abandoned by the Representatives of Prussia at the Warsaw Conference, it only remained for that Minister to retire; and he accordingly, on the 3d inst., sent in his resignation, which the King accepted. MM. Ladenberg and Von der Heydt had also sent in their resignations, but that of the last named only was accepted.

The nature of the compromise agreed to by the Powers at Warsaw are to this effect:—On the one hand, Prussia consents that the whole Austrian Empire shall be included in the German Confederation, and that this mass of territories shall have a Diet of Plenipotentiaries at its head. On the other hand, Austria abandons the mock Diet assembled under her patronage at Frankfurt, and she finds the less difficulty in doing so, after having unsuccessfully solicited its recognition from both France and England. Free Conferences will forthwith be opened, to decide on the federal union that is to connect the heterogeneous population of North Germany, Hungary, Austria, the South German kingdoms, the Rhine, and Lombardy. It was understood that Prussia retained her supremacy over her allies among the minor States, and that their united population would be represented by a Parliament at Erfurt. The Free Conferences were to adjust the sphere in which this Alliance would move within the wider Confederation. But M. Von Radowitz's resignation makes it doubtful how far this part of the scheme will be carried out. It is understood that this compromise received the sanction of the Emperor Nicholas.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid state that the Cortes were opened on the 31st ult. by the Queen in person, with a speech from the throne, the members of the two chambers being convened to meet in the new palace of the Congress, which is not yet entirely completed, but quite sufficiently so for the occasion.

There was nothing to distinguish the present from former events of the kind, except that, from the locality of the new building, the Royal *cortège* had to pass through the whole length of Madrid, proceeding from the palace by the Plaza de la Armeria, Calle Mayor, Puerta del Sol, and Carrera de San Geronimo, the houses in which were hung with coloured silks and tapestries, and the streets lined with troops and filled with spectators. Their Majesties were preceded by Queen Christina, the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, and the great officers and other members of the household, the Royal *cortège* forming, as usual, a very splendid procession. The address pronounced by her Majesty Queen Isabel on this occasion is of more than the usual length. It expresses the Queen's satisfaction at meeting the Cortes, and alludes to the unfortunate termination of her confinement. It announces with satisfaction the renewal of friendly relations with England, and speaks of the amicable relations subsisting with the other foreign powers. The expedition to the Roman States is alluded to in terms of praise. The preservation of order in the interior and also in the colonies, and the "piratical" attempt upon Cuba, are adverted to, and the assiduous efforts of the Government in behalf of the colonies and of the military marine. Allusion is next made to reforms to be made in the penal code, and to improvements already effected in various branches of the administration, and also in public instruction.

The product of the public revenue is stated to be progressively increasing, and the public accounts will at once be introduced, with the budget for next year, and bills relative to the extraordinary credits, &c. With respect to the public debt the speech runs thus:—"The definitive arrangement of the public debt will also be presented to you."

Other laws are promised to be brought forward, and amongst them a bill for the arrangement of the Fueros of the Basque provinces.

UNITED STATES.

Our accounts this week from the States are to the 23rd ult. The intelligence, so far as relates to the political world, is very meagre.

The fugitive slave excitement continued in the States. The Pennsylvania Abolition Convention had held a meeting, at which Frederick Douglas and other coloured persons were expected to speak; but, hearing that persons claiming them as fugitive slaves were in pursuit, they had to decamp. The rights of human nature are sometimes asserted with success. Here is an instance:—A party of thirteen fugitive slaves passed through Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, on the 18th October, en route for Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who, engaging the assistance of a constable, followed on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilksbarre; but, owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favour, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The constable was induced to follow them, under the impression that they were horse thieves, but on learning otherwise he refused to render any further co-operation.

Despatches had been received at Washington from the commander of the American Arctic Expedition; the despatches are dated off Port Leopold, August 22. On the 19th they fell in with the vessels under the charge of Captain Penny, and on the 21st with the *Felix*, Sir J. Ross.

The Jenny Lind excitement in Philadelphia is described as excessive. One night, shortly after her arrival there, crowds gathered round Jones's Hotel to catch a glimpse of her, and his Majesty "the people" made such a noise, that Jenny tremblingly asked one of the proprietors, if he were going to attack the hotel; and she was only reassured when a gentleman present told her that it was only the natural ebullition of Americans (!), and was perfectly harmless. At the latest date, she had returned to New York. She was to appear at Tripler Hall, the new concert-room built for Mr. Barnum, in a few days. The excitement at New York had so far subsided as to allow her a little peace and privacy.

The Hungarian hero Kossuth had, through M. Breisch, been offered a free gift of a hundred acres of fine land, in the vicinity of New York, by an American gentleman.

Father Mathew had administered the pledge to 2500 people at St. Louis. A later arrival (that of the *Arctic*) than that above given took place on Wednesday, bringing four days' more recent intelligence, viz. to the 27th.

Among the items of intelligence by this arrival we find that a terrible collision had taken place between the steamer *Empire* and a sloop, but no lives were lost.

The general and political news are of no importance.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have intelligence from Yucatan and Guatemala to September 28. The contending parties in Yucatan have recommenced hostilities with great vigour. The Spaniards have been attacked by the Indians from the interior, and driven from the several towns. The prospect of peace is more distant than ever. It is thought that the country will become the arena for scenes of similar strife and turmoil with those which have before agitated the different states of Central America. The Indians are far more numerous than the Spaniards, and there is every reason to fear that they will gain the ascendancy. In Guatemala the appearances were more favourable. Confidence is once more restored, and business is taking its usual course.

CALIFORNIA.

From our Californian advices, which are to the 15th of Sept., and were accompanied by freights of four millions dollars in gold dust for the United States, we learn that a financial crisis had been experienced in consequence of the failure of one of the most extensive banking and trading houses, which was followed by a suspension on the part of two other houses and one private banker. This created a run upon all the other banking houses, but which, except in one instance, was successfully met, tending greatly to a renewal of confidence. An expedition up the Klamath and Umpqua rivers had resulted in the discovery of rich gold mines. From the mines our accounts are conflicting, although of an encouraging character. In San Francisco improvements are very rapidly made, handsome four-story brick houses having in many instances sprung up in the district recently destroyed by fire, and the streets were under process of draining, &c. New discoveries are frequently made of a promising character.

Rich dry diggings have been discovered between Nelson's Creek and the mouth of Butte Creek, which empties into the Sacramento.

Nearly all the Peruvians, or, as they are generally called, Chilians, had left the country for their old homes. The proscription course pursued against foreigners, many of them innocent and worthy persons, had compelled them to leave a land which had proved anything but a hospitable one to them. Fearful that many of their subjects would be destitute of means to return, the Peruvian Government instructed their consul to pay the passage of all those who were unable to do so from their own resources. Captain Robinett had accordingly expended upwards of 15,000 dollars in passage money, and he expressed the opinion that there are not more than twenty Chilians or Peruvians now in the country. All who have left entertain the most hostile feelings against Americans. The Peruvian Government is said to be highly indignant at the treatment their subjects had received, and will, probably, represent their grievances at Washington.

The most rapid and admirable improvements were going on in the cities and towns of California. Churches were being erected, and free schools were quite numerous. There is an evident determination on the part of the Americans that education and religion shall be spread abroad among them.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica we have dates to the 13th October. The cholera has broken out at Port Royal, where four or five fatal cases had occurred, and one also at Kingston. It was attributed to the touching of the American steamers, on their way from Chagres home. This, however, is stoutly denied by the officers and surgeons attached to the steamers, who declare the ships perfectly free from disease.

The governor has sanctioned the employment of the convicts on the roads, for the purpose of keeping clean the streets. The civic authorities were very vigilant in adopting sanitary measures, in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera.

A general Indian war is anticipated in Texas. The depredations by the Indians near Saliva are extensive. Two daughters of a German were taken off by them. Pleasant country for emigrants!

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISITATION.

The Bishop of London commenced his visitation at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Saturday last. So many important events have occurred since the delivery of his Lordship's last charge, in 1846, that the deepest interest was excited in reference to his Lordship's opinions on those subjects which have of late formed prominent topics of discussion. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The Bishop then proceeded to the delivery of his charge, the great length of which, and the various topics on which the Right Rev. Prelate descended with marked argumentative ability and eloquence, viz. the Gorham controversy and the doctrine of baptism, education, the secessions from the Church, the recent Papal episcopal appointments, &c., preclude our noticing any but the more salient points.

On the two last-mentioned questions the Right Rev. Prelate observed:—

"It may well occur to us to inquire how far the way may have been paved for them (the secessions), in some instances, at least, by the growth of opinions and practices in our own Reformed Church at variance, if not with the letter, yet with the spirit, of its teaching and ordinances. I am unwilling to condemn without reserve the motives of those amongst the clergy who have thought themselves at liberty to imitate, as nearly as it is possible to imitate without a positive infringement of the letter of the law, the forms and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; or to insinuate, without openly asserting, some of the most dangerous of those errors which our own Reformed Church has renounced and condemned. I am bound to do justice to their zeal and devotedness—their self-denial and charity. Inconsistent as I think their conduct has been with their duty to the Church of which they are ministers, I cannot suspect them of intentional treachery. They may, perhaps, have thought that they were adopting the most likely method of retaining in our communion persons of warm imagination and weak judgment, who were in danger of being dazzled by the meretricious splendour of the Roman ritual, or deluded by the false pretences of the Roman system of doctrine to antiquity and unity. If such has been their object, they have been grievously disappointed—concession to error can never really serve the cause of truth. If some few have been thus retained within the pale of our Church, many others have been gradually trained for secession from it. A taste has been excited in them for forms and observance, which has stimulated without satisfying their appetite, and they have naturally sought the gratification in the Church of Rome. They have been led step by step to the very verge of the precipice, and then, to the surprise of their guides, have fallen over. I know that this has happened in some instances; I have no doubt of its having happened in many. Then, with respect to doctrine, what can be better calculated to lead the less learned or less thoughtful members of our Protestant Church to look with complacency upon the errors which their Church has renounced, and at length to embrace them, than to have books of devotion put into their hands by their own clergymen in which all but divine honour is paid to the Virgin Mary? A propitiatory virtue is attributed to the Eucharist; the mediation of the saints is spoken of as a probable doctrine; prayer for the dead is urged as a positive duty, and a superstitious use of the sign of the cross is recommended as profitable. Add to this the secret practice of auricular confession, the use of crucifixes and rosaries, the administration of what is termed the sacrament of penance, and it is manifest that they who are taught to believe that such things are compatible with the principles of the English Church must also believe it to be separated from that of Rome by a faint and almost imperceptible line, and be prepared to pass that line without much fear of incurring the guilt of schism. Then, with regard to the mode of celebrating divine worship, it has been a subject of great uneasiness to me to see the changes which have been introduced by a few of the clergy, at variance, as I think, with the spirit of the Church's directions, and, in some instances, with the letter. It has always been esteemed an evidence of the wisdom and moderation of those who framed our Common Prayer, that they retained such ceremonies as they thought best calculated to the setting forth of God's honour and glory, and to the reducing of the people to a most perfect and godly living, without error or superstition, putting away other things which they perceived to be most abused, as in men's ordinances it often chaneth in divers countries. But this principle has been lost sight of by the persons to whom I allude, and they have, piecemeal, following their own private judgments, and not the rules or intention of the Church, introduced, one by one, those very forms and observances which the reformers of our Liturgy had purposely discontinued and laid aside, but which it is now sought to revive, some of them for the first time since the Reformation. These innovations have, in some instances, been carried to such a length as to render the Church service almost histrionic—I really cannot characterise by any gentler term the continual changes of posture, the frequent genuflections, the crossing, the peculiarities of dress, and some of the decorations of churches to which I allude. They are, after all, a gross imitation of the Roman ceremonial, and furnish, I have no doubt, to the observant members of that church, a subject on the one hand of ridicule, as being a faint and meagre copy of their even gaudy ritual; and, on the other hand, of exultation, as preparing those who take delight in them to seek a fuller gratification of their taste in the Roman communion. I am by no means insensible to the value of the Catholic principles in the externals of religion; but great caution is requisite not to lay such stress upon that which is material and emblematic as to detract from the importance of that which is purely spiritual—to substitute, in fact, the mere machinery of religion for the effects which it is intended to produce. I have always contended, and I still contend, that we are bound to carry out all the Church's directions for the celebration of Divine service; but I contend, also, that we offend against her order, not less by the addition of what it forbids, or does not enjoin, than by the omission of anything that it prescribes."

After stating his regret that his former condemnation of these practices had produced no effect, the Right Rev. Prelate proceeds to say:—

"Once more I declare my entire disapproval of such practices, and my earnest wish that, while every direction of the rubric and canon is observed where it is possible, no form should be introduced into the celebration of public worship which is not expressly prescribed by them or sanctioned by long established usage. It is a duty at all times incumbent upon the members of our Reformed Church, especially upon her ministers, to abstain from everything which may seem in any way to countenance the errors of the Church of Rome, and lead any person to believe that the difference between us is less than it really is; to forbear from imitating its peculiarities, from recommending its books of devotion, from attending its services even through curiosity in this country at least; in short, to shun all intercourse with it as a Church. But this duty presses upon us with peculiar force at the present time, when that Church is advancing its pretensions to a spiritual dominion amongst us with a degree of arrogance hitherto unknown. It has been thought sufficient by all former Popes, since the time of the Reformation, to provide for the spiritual care of their adherents in this country by the appointment of vicars apostolic—exercising, indeed, episcopal authority over them, not as bishops of any English see, but deriving their titles from some imaginary diocese, *in partibus infidelium*. The assertion now first made of the Pope's right to erect episcopal sees in this country appears to me to be not only an intentional insult to the episcopate and clergy of England, but a daring though powerless invasion of the supremacy of the Crown. * * * * I cannot but regard it as a measure against which not only the Church but the Government of this country is bound emphatically to protest. It is evident that the Bishop and Court of Rome entertain very sanguine hopes of the conversion of this country, and of its return to the bosom of their Church. The sad falling away of some who seemed to be most devotedly attached to the Church of England has awakened expectations, not unnatural, indeed, but destined to certain disappointment. I believe that the very boldness of the pretensions now put forth by the Bishop of Rome and his agents will prevent their success. * * But while we are looking to the dangers which impend over us in one quarter, let us not close our eyes to those which threaten us from another. A natural principle of antagonism in the human mind makes it probable that some, who fly off from Popery, will traverse the entire diameter of the rational spheres, and be landed on the antipodes of infidelity. I would desire you to consider whether some of those persons who are disgusted with the departures now so common from the soberness and simplicity of our devotional offices, and with the exaggerated notions which are insisted on as to the authority of the priestly office, are not too likely to take refuge, not in Low Church doctrine, as the term is commonly understood, but in the boundless expanse of latitudinarianism, a sea without a shore, and with no pole star to guide those who embark on it but the uncertain light of human reason. I cannot but think that we have more to apprehend from the theology of Germany than from that of Rome; from that which defies human reason, than that which seeks to blind or stifle it; from a school which labours to reconcile Christianity with its own philosophy, by stripping the Gospel of all its characteristic features, and reducing it to the level of human systems, than from a Church which rejects and condemns even the soundest conclusions of true philosophy when they are at variance with the determinations of its own presumed infallibility."

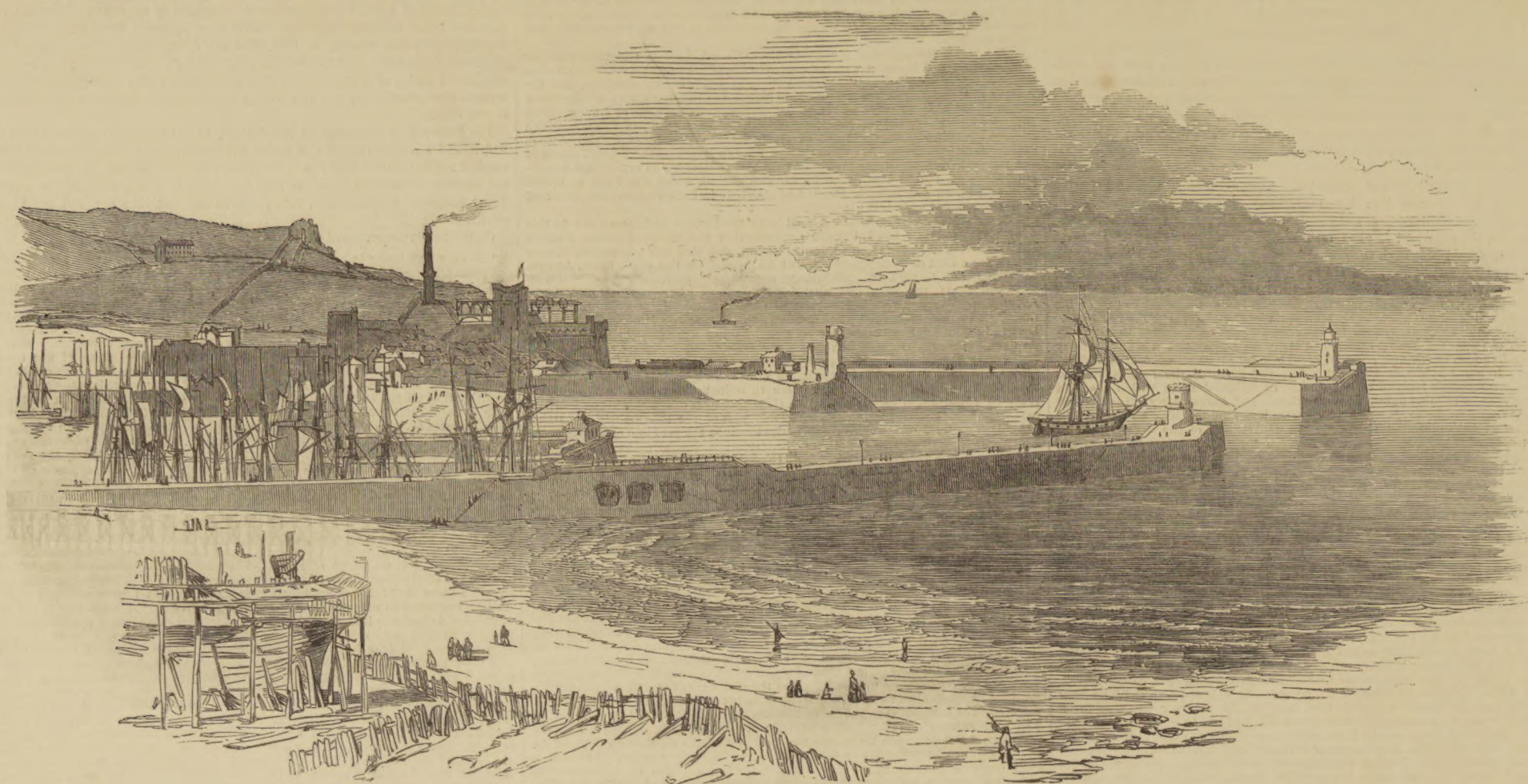
After stating his regret that his former condemnation of these practices had produced no effect, the Right Rev. Prelate proceeds to say:—

"Once more I declare my entire disapproval of such practices, and my earnest wish that, while every direction of the rubric and canon is observed where it is possible, no form should be introduced into the celebration of public worship which is not expressly prescribed by them or sanctioned by long established usage. It is a duty at all times incumbent upon the members of our Reformed Church, especially upon her ministers, to abstain from everything which may seem in any way to countenance the errors of the Church of Rome, and lead any person to believe that the difference between us is less than it really is; to forbear from imitating its peculiarities, from recommending its books of devotion, from attending its services even through curiosity in this country at least; in short, to shun all intercourse with it as a Church. But this duty presses upon us with peculiar force at the present time, when that Church is advancing its pretensions to a spiritual dominion amongst us with a degree of arrogance hitherto unknown. It has been thought sufficient by all former Popes, since the time of the Reformation, to provide for the spiritual care of their adherents in this country by the appointment of vicars apostolic—exercising, indeed, episcopal authority over them, not as bishops of any English see, but deriving their titles from some imaginary diocese, *in partibus infidelium*. The assertion now first made of the Pope's right to erect episcopal sees in this country appears to me to be not only an intentional insult to the episcopate and clergy of England, but a daring though powerless invasion of the supremacy of the Crown. * * * * I cannot but regard it as a measure against which not only the Church but the Government of this country is bound emphatically to protest. It is evident that the Bishop and Court of Rome entertain very sanguine hopes of the conversion of this country, and of its return to the bosom of their Church. The sad falling away of some who seemed to be most devotedly attached to the Church of England has awakened expectations, not unnatural, indeed, but destined to certain disappointment. I believe that the very boldness of the pretensions now put forth by the Bishop of Rome and his agents will prevent their success. * * But while we are looking to the dangers which impend over us in one quarter, let us not close our eyes to those which threaten us from another. A natural principle of antagonism in the human mind makes it probable that some, who fly off from Popery, will traverse the entire diameter of the rational spheres, and be landed on the antipodes of infidelity. I would desire you to consider whether some of those persons who are disgusted with the departures now so common from the soberness and simplicity of our devotional offices, and with the exaggerated notions which are insisted on as to the authority of the priestly office, are not too likely to take refuge, not in Low Church doctrine, as the term is commonly understood, but in the boundless expanse of latitudinarianism, a sea without a shore, and with no pole star to guide those who embark on it but the uncertain light of human reason. I cannot but think that we have more to apprehend from the theology of Germany than from that of Rome; from that which defies human reason, than that which seeks to blind or stifle it; from a school which labours to reconcile Christianity with its own philosophy, by stripping the Gospel of all its characteristic features, and reducing it to the level of human systems, than from a Church which rejects and condemns even the soundest conclusions of true philosophy when they are at variance with the determinations of its own presumed infallibility."

MISQUOTATION.—"HE WHO RUNS MAY READ."—No such passage exists in the Scriptures, though it is constantly quoted as from them. It is usually the accompaniment of expressions relative to the clearness of meaning or direction, the supposititious allusion being to an inscription written in very large characters. The text in the prophet Habakkuk is the following: "Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it." (Ch. ii. 2.) Here, plainly, the meaning is, that every one reading the vision should be alarmed by it, and should fly from the impending calamity; and although this involves the notion of legibility and clearness, that notion is the secondary, and not the primary one, as those persons make it who misquote it in the manner stated above.—From "Notes and Queries."

SURGICAL OPERATION ON A BEAR.—On Tuesday last, one of the young Grizzly Bears at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, was operated on for cataract, by Mr. White Cooper: from the immense strength of the bear, some difficulty was experienced in putting him under the influence of chloroform. The efforts of four men were resisted for a quarter of an hour; and it was with the utmost difficulty that Dr. Snow succeeded in tying the sponge containing the chloroform to the bear's muzzle; he was insensible five minutes, and for some time exceedingly drunk, but got over it and fell well in the afternoon. As it is requisite that he should be kept in partial darkness for a time, the front of the den is covered with canvass. If the operation prove successful, it will most likely be performed on one of the other bears, who is going blind.

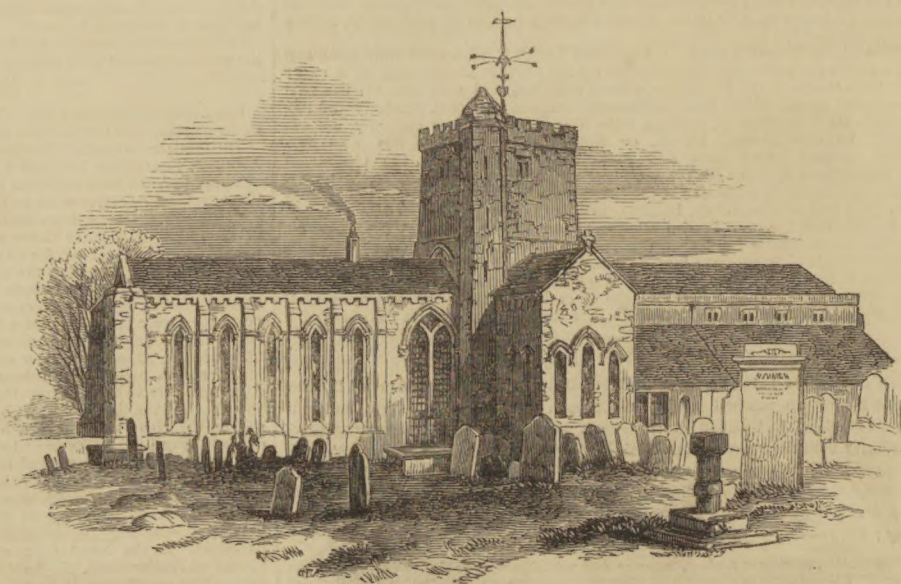
OPENING OF THE WHITEHAVEN AND FURNESS JUNCTION RAILWAY.



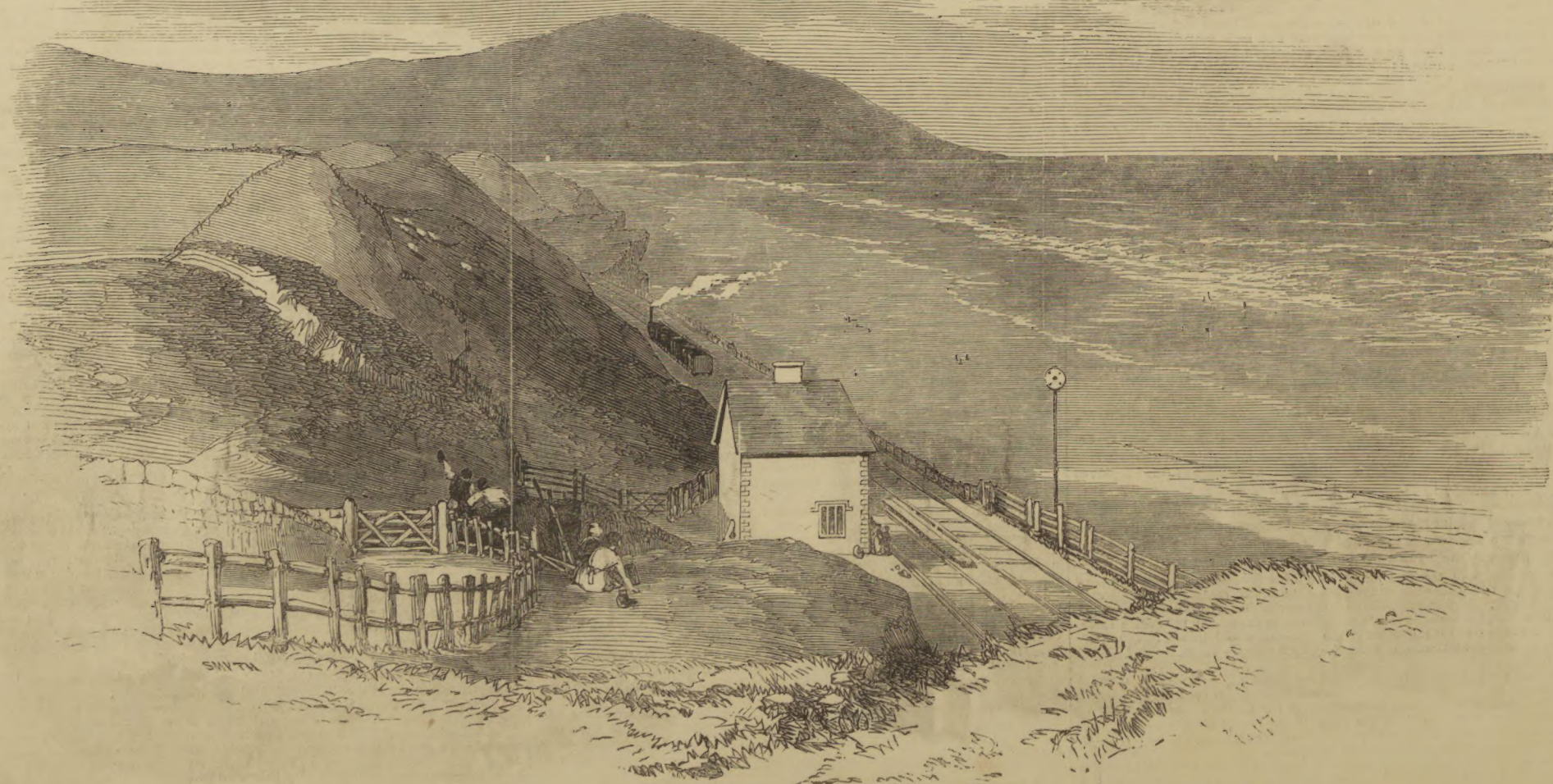
WHITEHAVEN BAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ST. BRES COLLEGE.

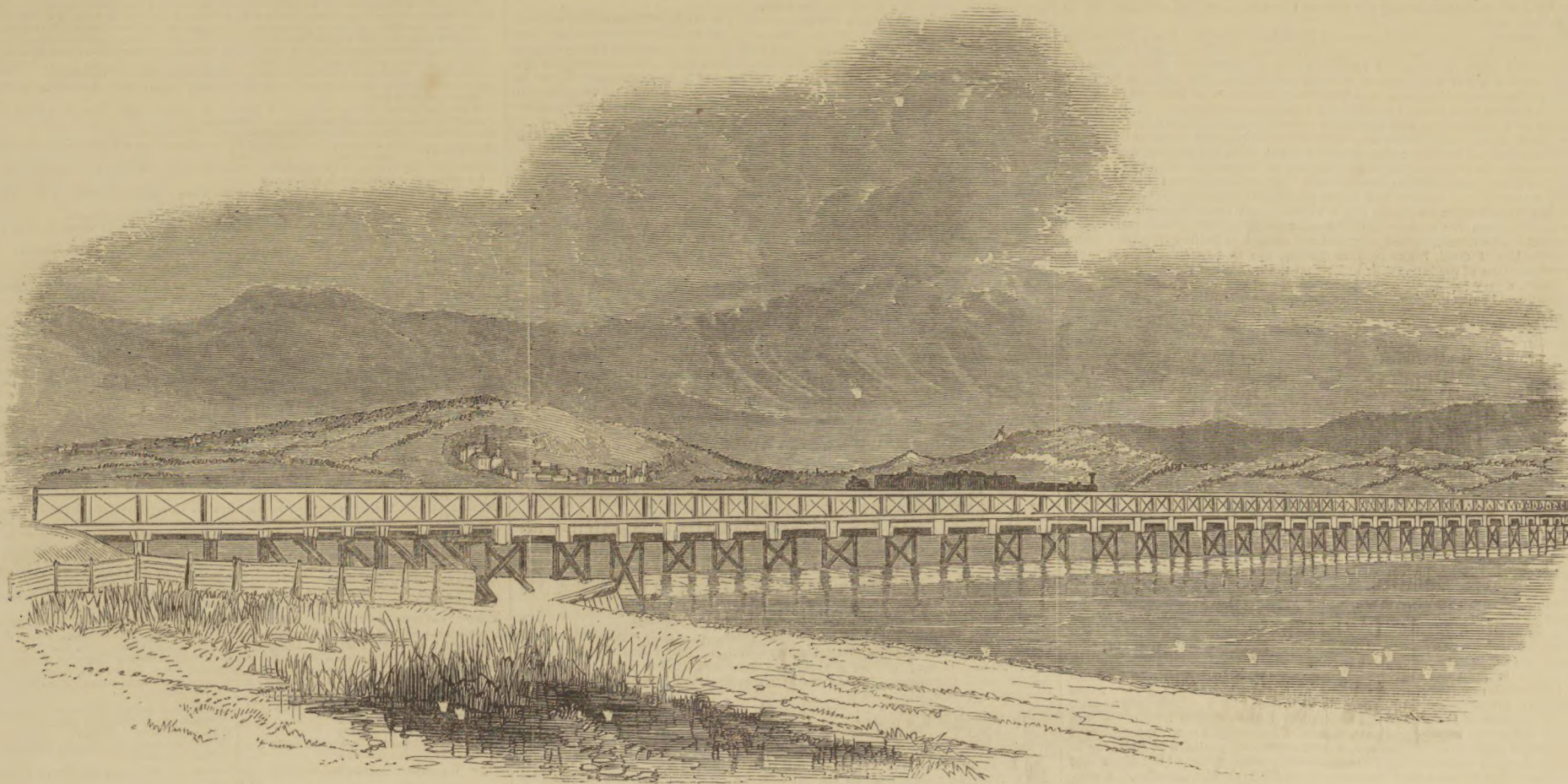


ST. BEES PRIORY CHURCH.



BRAESTONES STATION.

OPENING OF THE WHITEHAVEN AND FURNESS JUNCTION RAILWAY.



DUDDON SANDS VIADUCT.

(From our own Reporter.)

The formal opening of that part of the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway which extends from Bootle to its junction with the Furness line, near Broughton, in Furness, took place with great ceremony on Tuesday (last week). About half-past nine o'clock in the morning, about sixty gentlemen, including

the Earl of Lonsdale (the Chairman) and the Board of Directors, left Whitehaven by a special train, and reached Broughton in an hour and a half. Every

preparation had been made for the occasion. The whole population of the place seemed astir, with a view to give *éclat* to the ceremony. They



BROUGHTON TOWER.



BROUGHTON.

were accompanied by a band of music and flag-bearers; and the airs they played, if not classical, were at least enlivening and appropriate.

A very tasteful triumphal arch had been erected in front of the station, composed of evergreens and garlands; and the road leading from the

station to the old King's Head, where an excellent dinner had been prepared, was also decorated with such flowers and plants as the season could afford. Not



ARCH AT BROUGHTON STATION.



FURNESS ABBEY.

the least interesting part of the proceedings was a procession of the workmen who had been employed on the Railway, who appeared with appropriate emblems, and had their spades and the other insignia of their peculiar industry.

The whole line from Whitehaven to Broughton abounds with magnificent scenery, and objects interesting not only to the antiquary and architect, but to the general tourist.

The stations between Whitehaven and Broughton are St. Bees, Netherton, Braystones, Sellafield, Seascale, Drigg, Ravenglass, Eskmeals, and Sylecroft. The distance from Whitehaven to Broughton is thirty-four miles. Some of these places are too well known to need description; for instance, St. Bees, with its celebrated college, where a university education is obtained for a less sum per annum than would be paid to a country schoolmaster. St. Bees, too, is noted as a fashionable and agreeable watering-place. Ravenglass is an antique place, about which there are various traditions; and some of its old inhabitants speak of exciting events of which it has been the theatre, and of prophecies made and fulfilled regarding it. In its immediate vicinity are some undoubted remains of Roman architecture. About a mile from the Sylecroft station stands Millom Castle; but, before arriving at that station, a magnificent view is obtained of the far-famed Black Combe; and from Sylecroft to the station at Broughton the scenery is of the most striking, wild, and picturesque character. The aspect, indeed, is varied and attractive in the extreme. Mountain, wood, and flood, intermixed, as it were, are to be seen as far as the eye can reach. One of the interesting objects on the line is the viaduct across Duddon Sands, a very handsome wooden structure, and of great strength.

The splendid ruins of Furness Abbey, so striking from their antiquity, beauty, and grandeur, are considered of themselves of sufficient interest to repay the trouble of a visit; and the opening of this line will, no doubt, be long, render them as familiar as they are wonderful and imposing. We pass, however, to Millom Castle, about a mile from the Sylecroft station. The lords of the seignory had very great privileges—the *jura regalia* throughout the six parishes of which the lordship is composed. The last execution under this authority is supposed to have taken place in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Very near to the railway is to be seen "Gallows Hill," where the executions took place. A stone has recently been erected, on which is inscribed "Here the Lords of Millom exercised *jura regalia*." A few years ago, the arms of Hudleston, in the wall of an outhouse, was discovered: the motto is "*Soli Deo honor et gloria*." The execution is beautiful, and the work is in good preservation. The vicarage-house was in a field, near Millom Castle. During the civil war this edifice was pulled down by order of the Lord of Millom, so that the Parliamentarians should have no chance of a refuge in it.

Recurring for a moment to the ruins of Furness Abbey, we shall only remark that the spectator finds his interest divided between the grandeur of the ruins and the surpassing beauty of the valley in which they stand. Their grandeur may be imagined, when we state that they occupy a space of more than sixty acres. The architecture is a mixture of Norman and early English.

The line, of which we record the complete opening, promises hereafter to be a very important one, when some of the connecting branches in progress are completed, as it will then be the shortest and most speedy link of communication between West Yorkshire, East Lancashire, London, and the north of Ireland. The junction being effected at Broughton with the Furness line, there is a direct communication with Roa Island, between which and Fleetwood there are steam-packets at any period of the tide. From Roa, on the Furness line, there is a branch line, which takes slate from the quarries of the Earl of Burlington, and the valuable iron ore of the district, to Barrow, now become a prosperous and busy town. Indeed, from the increased produce of the iron ore, a vast source of wealth and industry is opened. Another branch of the Furness line is about five miles. A connection to the latter town will ere long exist, as a line is in course of construction. A junction line is also in contemplation between Ulverston and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Indeed, a competing line to the same point is also projected.

The train which took the party from Whitehaven to Broughton made but very brief stoppages, and then only to receive the addition of a few gentlemen from the various stations who had been invited to the inaugural ceremonial. The favoured few, therefore, had but a passing glance of the varied wonders and attractions of the line—the vales of the Eden, the Calder, the Esk; the great mountains of Seawall and Black Combe; the Sandhills and Island of Walney; and last, not least, the Castle of Millom, which we have briefly described. Nevertheless, some of these objects, such as Black Combe, for instance, form a most imposing spectacle, even from a great distance. For a considerable time, too, on the right of the line from Whitehaven, is an object ever of imposing grandeur and majesty, the sea, whose broad expanse stretches away as far as the eye can reach.

THE DINNER AT BROUGHTON.

The dinner was served at the Old King's Head, soon after the time appointed, and was a sumptuous and elegant repast. The Earl of Lonsdale presided. The company included the Earl of Burlington, Lord Cavendish, the clergy, magistracy, and gentlemen of Whitehaven and the towns in the neighbourhood of the line. After the accustomed toasts to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, the army and navy were given in succession.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway," stated that the idea of it was suggested by the late Mr. George Stephenson, who, six years ago, had pointed out the facilities which the line offered for a railway, in consequence of the great mineral wealth of the neighbourhood, which even now had not been fully developed. He (Lord Lonsdale) was struck with the excellence of Mr. Stephenson's suggestion; a committee was formed, prospectuses were issued, and the shares were soon taken up. The directors, however, as soon as the first step was taken, found themselves surrounded by difficulties. Persons immediately began to prophesy that the line would never pay, and they were advised to relinquish the idea, and take advantage of the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Act. He was, however, so unwilling to adopt this step, that he had himself come forward to give personal security to raise the money required. Now, however, whether owing to his perseverance, or, as some would call it, obstinacy, or to other circumstances, after four years of anxious labour, these difficulties were all surmounted, and here they were to commemorate the opening of the line. (Cheers.) He hoped that the expectations which he and those who acted with him had formed, would now be realised. He was very happy to learn that there was a strong feeling in favour of joining several other lines to the Furness Railway. One was proposed from Coniston, another *via* Ulverston to the Kendal and Windermere Railway, and another from Ulverston, crossing Morecambe Bay, to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. In his opinion, the shortest line would be the best one; but it would be satisfactory to the company to know that money enough could now be had to complete the last-mentioned line, which was one of first-rate importance, as it would open up to that district the trade of West Yorkshire and East Lancashire, and even, as he fully believed, before three years elapsed, secure to Whitehaven the privilege of being the Government mail-packet station to the north of Ireland. It was the case, he need hardly say, that the flourishing town of Belfast would also reap advantages. The improvement of its railway communication would greatly promote the interests of Whitehaven and the neighbourhood, which was so rich in slate, ironstones, and other minerals. These riches were susceptible of much greater development. The quality of the ore of Cumberland and of Furness was so superior, that the best iron could not be made without it. He had been lately informed that large orders for iron had, within a short time, been received in England from Russia, with the express condition, however, that it should contain a certain proportion of the ores of Cumberland or Furness.

The noble Earl's address was received very cordially; and the toast "Success to the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway" excited much enthusiasm.

The chairman, in proposing the "Directors of the Furness Railway," coupling with it the name of the Earl of Burlington, expressed his satisfaction at the sympathy and good feeling which existed between the two companies.

The Earl of Burlington acknowledged the toast; and, in doing so, said, he heartily concurred in the remark of the noble chairman as to the cordiality which existed between the two boards. There was one security for the prosperity of the two lines in the fact that they did not arise out of a visionary speculation, but had originated from the wants and capabilities of the district. They were suggested before the commencement of the railway mania.

The health of Lord Lonsdale was then drunk with great applause, and was acknowledged in appropriate terms.

The chairman next proposed "The health of the Engineer (Mr. Dees) and Contractors." He expressed his confidence that their labours had been satisfactorily performed. He believed the line was as substantial as any line in England; and he had little doubt that ere long the distance between Broughton and Whitehaven would be safely performed in less than an hour.

Mr. Dees and Mr. Fell successively returned thanks.

Some other appropriate toasts were then given; the company broke up; and the train re-conveyed the party to Whitehaven.

There is an important point connected with this line which deserves to be noticed. Although it was not devoid of engineering difficulties, and there were many minor points to overcome, under the able guidance of the engineer, Mr. Dees, it has been completed at a less cost perhaps than any other line in the kingdom, although in regard to solidity and other requisites it is equal to any other single line of rail hitherto constructed.

The opening of the line as far as Ravenglass took place on the 19th of July last year, and to Bootle on the 8th of last July.

The line between Broughton and Bootle is nearly a practical level, and, when connected with the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, will form one of the trunk lines of the kingdom, and command the traffic between the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, &c. and the north, as well as from London and the south. This section of the line is advantageously formed as regards gradients. The inclinations never exceed 1 in 377, and a large portion is perfectly level, as we have stated. The curves, with some trifling exceptions at the southern end of the line, are of large radii, and in the aggregate the parts of the straight line amount to more than half the entire length.

Soon after leaving Bootle there is a deep cutting of three-quarters of a mile in length. The greatest depth is 24 feet. The line then is laid upon an embankment, nearly half a mile in length, and of an extreme height of 25 feet. Soon after there is a long high embankment, and the Bootle river is crossed by a wooden viaduct, with twelve openings, and about 50 yards in length. On leaving this embankment the line passes through another cutting of half a mile in length. The greatest depth of this embankment is 30 feet. The line for the next five or six miles is almost level, there being but very few cuttings and embankments, and those of a slight character. On attaining the Millom embankment, for four miles the rails are laid on a very slight general elevation above the ground. The line up to this point has crossed three more rivulets, by timber viaducts, the largest of which is over the Thwaite rivulet; it is about seventy yards long, and there are eleven openings to it. The line then

reaches Duddon Sands, the boundary between Cumberland and Lancashire. Over these sands there is a beautiful viaduct, which is nearly 400 yards long, and has no less than forty-nine openings. This viaduct, compared with those over the Mite and Esk, near Ravenglass, is low, not being more than eighteen feet from the bed of the river to the rails.

It will be recollected that, a few months ago, a large portion of the viaduct over the Esk was destroyed by fire, the cause of which was never clearly ascertained. The damage was repaired in an incredibly short space of time—about a week. Soon after leaving the viaduct over the Duddon Sands, the line goes through the Fox Field-hill. The cutting is a short one, but it is upwards of 40 feet in depth. It is about three-quarters of a mile beyond Broughton that the junction is made with the Furness Railway; the distance between the point of junction and Broughton being used jointly by both companies.

Taking the whole length, exclusive of cattle arches, there are six over and four under bridges, mostly of stone, and twelve level crossings.

The stations on the portion of the line between Bootle and Broughton are three in number—Sylecroft, Holborn-hill, and Under-hill. At these stations *dépôts* for coal have been erected, and already a good deal is done in the coal trade at Broughton.

The line from Whitehaven to Broughton has been opened to the public for some days past. Four trains now run daily to and from the two places.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 10.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—St. Martin.
TUESDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides. W. Grieve died, 1844.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—St. Bridgid.
THURSDAY, 14.—Curran died, 1817. Nottingham riots, 1811.
FRIDAY, 15.—St. Machutus.
SATURDAY, 16.—Sun rises 7h. 21m., sets 4h. 10m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 33	5 59	6 20	6 45	7 10	7 45	8 25
9 51	9 59	10 10	10 35	11 00	11 25	11 50

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NEW ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, 63, Dean-street, Soho.—Triumphant success of the Grand Opera, *THE LAST CRUSADE*, composed by ALEXANDER MITCHELL, the Blind Comp. ser. This original and brilliant composition will be performed every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, until further notice.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge.—Manager and Sole Proprietor, Mr. W. Batty.—On MONDAY, November 11th.—First Week of the New and Original Gorgeous Spectacle, entitled the ENCHANTED PALFREY; or, the Warrior of the Crescent. To be followed by Batty's Grand Routine of Novel Scenes of the Circus. The evening's performance will conclude with the Favourite Farce of the BENEVOLENT TART. For particulars see bills of the day. Box-office open from 11 to 4. Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE POLISH BALL AND CONCERT, at GUILDHALL, in AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND, will take place on THURSDAY, the 14th inst.
Tickets (refreshment included)—for a lady and gentleman, 21s. each; for a gentleman, 15s. each; for a lady, 10s. 6d. each—may be had of Mr. Hill, at the Mansion House; at Mr. Temple's Office, Guildhall; at the Polish Association, Duke-street, St. James's; at the London Tavern; at the Guildhall Coffee House; of Mr. Deputy Peacock, chairman, 161, Bishopsgate; of Mr. Deputy Holt, deputy-chairman, 63, St. Paul's Churchyard; at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge; at the Sabloniere Hotel, Leicester-square; of the Gentlemen of the Committee; at the several music sellers, and of Mr. GARR. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the **FIRST** of her ANNUAL SERIES of THREE SOIREE'S MUSICALES will take place at her residence, 2, HINDS-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Miss Dolby will be assisted by eminent Vocal and Instrumental talent. Subscription for the Series, One Guinea. Single Tickets for the friends of Subscribers, Half a Guinea each. To be obtained of Miss DOLBY only. The remaining Soirees will take place on the 26th inst. and December 10.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. John Parry will give his NOTES, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at NEWPORT; Wednesday, at Abergavenny; Friday, at Hereford; and on Monday the 18th, at Worcester.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC OF ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachoffner. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. MODEL OF WESTON'S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY. DIS-SOLVING VIEWS. DIVER AND DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock, and every evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF ART, ADJOINING the ADELAIDE GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellingier, the life of life; Lady Organist, Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Eaters, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c.: 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Cosmorama square.—Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 3; Evening, 7 till 10.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven to Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KUDOS—The Mackenzies of Scatwell are of ancient and distinguished ancestry, being descended from a branch of the famous Barons of Kinlaid. They bear for arms—Quarterly first and fourth, az. a deer's head cabossed, or for Mackenzie; second, or, a rock in flames; third, gu. the three legs of Man armed ppr., for Macleod of Lewes. Supporters: Two eagles. Crest: The sun in splendour, ppr. Mottoes: Sine macula, and Sic tunc ad astra." MISS IN HER TEENS—1. Neither Mrs A nor Mrs B, but correctly Miss A, her maiden name, which she ought to resume if she were unmarried previous to the marriage from which she is divorced. 2. The 6th in Gibbeline is pronounced hard, as the g in gift. A B—Louis Savoy was daughter of Philip Count of Brasse, afterwards Duke of Savoy. See the "Life and Times of Francis II." BATH—Strictly speaking, the lady is Mrs Harcourt; but courtesy gives her still the title of Countess of Waldegrave. WARWICKSHIRE—A Queen's Counsel has precedence of all ordinary barristers. He sits within the bar, i. e. in the front row. The wear a silk gown, and his position is one of importance and consideration, so as to give him a right to expect larger remuneration from those who employ him than that usually given to persons of similar ability who are not advanced to the same dignity. A Queen's Counsel, also, is never required to do the mere drudgery of the profession, such as drawing indictments or other pleadings, &c. He is, too, usually included in the Commissions of Assize, where he occasionally sits as judge. INQUIRE—1. Voltaire. 2. The second son of a baronet is, we believe, an esquire. A SUBSCRIBER—The time of publication has not yet been announced. Z and L, OLD SUBSCRIBERS, are mistaken: a memoir of Balzac has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. One of the pictures suggested has just been engraved elsewhere.

J J L—Glimmering, as applied to darkness, is from the Cimmerii, a people on the western coast of Italy, who, according to Homer, lived in perpetual darkness, probably caves. BEL RAGGIO—Louis Philippe had five sons and three daughters; viz.—Ferdinand Philippe Louis, Duke of Orleans, born 3d Sept. 1810, died 13th July 1842, leaving two sons, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres; 2. Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours; 3. Francis-Ferdinand Philippe, Prince of Joinville; 4. Henry Eugene Philippe Louis, Duke of Anville; 5. Anthony Marie Philippe Louis, Duke of Montpensier. 1. Louise Marie Therese, the late lamented Queen of the Belgians; 2. Mary Christina Caroline Adelaide Francis Leopoldine, the famous sculptor, married Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, and died in 1839; 3. Marie Clementine, married to Augustus Prince of Saxa-Coburg and Gotha.

Doctor Picquet has called our attention, for which we thank him, to an undesigned misquotation in the article on Cardinal Wiseman, from the Cardinal's pastoral letter. The passage, instead of "Berks and Hants, with the lands thereof," should have been "Berkshire and Hampshire, with the islands annexed," meaning the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands. Our Correspondent shows that the Cardinal's jurisdiction extends further than we assigned it, and we willingly take his correction. We had no motive for the undesigned mistake, as nothing we could say could possibly add to the priestly arrogance of the pastoral letter. Our Correspondent also notices that in the same article the word "fair" was misprinted "four."

CANTAB—Extremely fine coins of Diocletian and Maximilian, of the second size, are worth 3s and 4s each.

GOURMAND—The hundred guinea dish at York was served hot, with a salmon sauce over it. ANNOY—Woolverton is poetry, of a high order.

A M B—"The public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between ten and seven from the 7th of May to the 1st of September; and daily during the weeks of Easter, Whit Sunday, and Christmas, except Saturdays." "Frank Fairleigh" is by Mr Smalley.

JOULYER—We are not aware that either of the Burdens ever wrote a book on cricket.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR FOUR YEARS.—Address, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Secretary, Executive Committee, Great Exhibition, 1, New Palace-yard, Westminster.

J A C V—We do not credit the Portsmouth story.

A DUNEGAL SUBSCRIBER—Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook" is the completest guide to H F L, Ipswich—See Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant."

FANNY—Pistachio or pistachio nuts are grown in Arabia, Persia, and Syria; and also in Sicily. Those from the East are best: the kernel resembles a sweet almond.

D. Jarrold—Davidson's "System of Short-hand."

A SUBSCRIBER, Reading—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand.

EFFIE—Third brass coins of Constantine the Great, struck at Constantinople N M—1. There is a fixed scale of charges at the Herald's Office, arranged, as our correspondents suppose, 2. Mews. G H—Prerogative-office, Doctors-Commons, St. Paul's. KITTY—Prince Albert is nephew of Leopold, King of the Belgians, whose father was Francis Frederick-Anthony, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld (1 rince Albert's grandfather). HEARTSEASE—Strictly speaking, the son of a courtesy peer has no right to a courtesy title. This rule, however, is seldom adhered to. For instance, the late Duke of Manchester's son and heir apparent was styled Viscount Mandeville, and his son, Lord Kimbolton. So again, in the case referred to, the Duke of Newcastle's son and heir apparent is styled by courtesy the Earl of Lincoln, and his son, Lord Clinton.

A CONSTANT READER, J P.—The late Duke of York was Bishop of Osnaburg.

ENQUIRE—The expense of a grant of arms is seventy-five guineas. A search at the Herald's Office costs very little.

A MARLBOROUGH—The arms of Lord Stanley of Alderley are "Arg. on a bend az. three stags' heads cabossed or," a crescent for difference.

A SUBSCRIBER—Cholmondeley is pronounced as if written Chumley.

Δεσποττης—The Irish and Rev Baptist Noel is certainly not a "nobleman," although the son of one.

LEONIDAS—The reading of the barometer is usually higher in fine weather, indicating that the atmosphere is heavier at such times.

A R. Wigam—Your coin is worth about £2. Send it in a registered letter to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

HOMO, Boston—The wax impressions sent are from two Nuremberg Tokens.

ASIBY, A CONSTANT READER—"Riding's Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies," 3 vols, 4to, third edition, £4 4s.

J W, Bradford—Apply to the county maps to Mr Wyld, Geographer, Charing-cross.

E BEL, Crediton—Apply to a bookseller in your town.

J H, Alresford, is thanked; the subject is in the Engraver's hands.

X Y Z—Rossini's "Mose in Egitto" was produced at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, last season, under the title of "Zora." A Deputy-Lieutenant, in his own county, takes precedence of a Baronet's younger son, but ranks below a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Z Z ON WILLS, and A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING, must excuse our declining to answer legal queries which those correspondents' private affairs. It would be extremely dangerous for us to give opinions upon matters where the omission of a single fact might make a serious difference. In such instances advice can only be safely sought from a solicitor or barrister; and, indeed, our replying to those kind of inquiries would be an unfair interference with the office and duties of the legal profession. The case is, however, otherwise with regard to general or constitutional questions of law, when clearly abstract, and having no obvious connection with private concerns. These naturally form part of that extensive information which this Journal professes and endeavours to afford.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Stroud—The late Mr St. John Long was tried for the manslaughter of his patient, Miss Cashion, August 21, 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £250, October 30 following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted, February 19, 1831.

A SUBSCRIBER—Sir William Leigh, of Newham, was younger brother of Sir Rowland Leigh, of Longborough and Adlestrop, from whom the present Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, is in direct descent.

PHILO-RICKMAN, Totnes, is thanked for his letter, in correction of the account at page 318 (Oct. 19), explaining that the alterations made in the Abbey Church at Bath, in 1834, extended only to fitting up the choir for service; neither altering the design or character of the building externally or internally, as far as the anti-choir and transepts are concerned. Rickman describes the church as "one of the latest specimens of the Perpendicular style."

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—One Scotch family of Edinboro bore for arms "Az. three Moors' heads couped arg.;" another—that seated at Garmouck—"Az. a chev. erm. between three savages' heads couped in profile, bound round the temples with a wreath." A third coat assigned to the name is "Az. two lions passant or."

TUN—The arms of De Bouverie of Brabant were, "Gu. a bend vaird." The English Bouveries have had the following bearings confirmed to them:—"Per fesse or and arg. an eagle displayed with two heads sa., being the arms of Des-Bouvier. On the breast an escutcheon gu. charged with a bend vaird, being the ancient arms of Bouverie. Crest: A demi eagle, with two heads, displayed sa., ducally gorged or; on the breast a cross croiset arg." The escutcheon on the breast of the eagle in the arms was confirmed and allowed to be thus borne by Royal sign manual in 1798.

E B F—Yes, but not at any longer period.

H H—We cannot inform you.

WANDERER—Next week.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, France—In Latin.

W A—High Church doctrine.

* * * We omitted to state, last week, that the Portrait of Dr Wiseman was from a Photograph by Beard.

* * * The tale of "Fred Holdsworth" will be resumed next week.

CHRISTMAS, 1850.—A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published at Christmas, with appropriate Tales, Poems, and Papers, by distinguished Authors. Articles received not later than December 10, 1850.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Queens of Scotland. Vol. I.—Prophetic Almanack.—Financial Reform Almanack. Protestant Dissenters' Almanack.—Pawsey's Repository.—Autumn Evening Verses. Philip of France: a Tragedy.—Hints on Conversation. MUSIC.—Peggoty, the Wanderer.—Those Happy Days.—Clara.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION PALACE.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, will be published, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, containing about 12 Engravings illustrative of the progress of the GREAT BUILDING in Hyde-park; also, a full Report of Mr. Paxton's Lecture, to be delivered at the Society of Arts, on the 13th inst., containing his own history of his wonderful structure; the rapid progress of which, and the intense interest attached to the subject, will, it is expected, render this extra sheet highly acceptable to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

EVENTS in Paris are rapidly ripening for a change. The known determination of Louis Napoleon to prolong his power, either as President for another term of four years or for life, or as Consul or Emperor of the French, and the support which his pretensions have received from large masses of the people, and from the rank and file of the army, have brought him into collision with a rival almost as powerful as himself, and with an ambition quite as daring as his own. The cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which the soldiery, contrary to all propriety and to the spirit of the Constitution, no less than to all military discipline, have raised upon his path, have excited the disapprobation of General Changarnier; and it has required no little skill and patience, and no little self-command on the part of all the political leaders in Paris, to save the country from immediate civil war. Louis Napoleon is supported by too large a party, both in the state and in the army, to succumb to the dictation of General Changarnier, even on a point where he may have been constitutionally wrong; and General Changarnier, whatever his own ultimate designs may be, is so thoroughly supported by all the monarchical factions which form the majority in the National Assembly, and by all the parties out of the Assembly who agree in nothing but in their hatred of the Revolution, and of Louis Napoleon as its creature and representative, that he cannot do otherwise than brave the power, and endeavour to thwart the designs of the President. There may be a truce between these rivals; but, after what has passed, there never can be peace, and when the moment for open rupture arrives, as arrive it must unless some unexpected turn of the mighty wheel shall disable one of the combatants, nothing less than civil war can be the consequence. Both Louis Napoleon and General Changarnier seem to have been fully aware of this fact, during the late negotiations, and to have only refrained from decisive action, because neither was fully prepared to strike effectually. A premature movement might have been fatal to either of them. It was because they knew this, and not because they were reconciled, that they agreed to a cessation of hostilities. Should the battle ever be fought out, all France, and not Paris alone, will be the arena.

What Louis Napoleon wants, is evident. There is no secret about his designs. What General Changarnier desires, is by no means so clear. Indeed, it is impossible to say whether he thinks that Changarnier is not as good a name for an Emperor as Bonaparte; or whether Cromwell or Monk is the hero he would emulate. Nothing is known positively about him. He envelops himself in a mantle of taciturnity, and his words are so obscurely oracular, that none can divine whether he wishes to uphold or to overthrow the Republic. He keeps his own council, and is looked upon with favour by all parties, except by the sincere republicans of the school of Lamartine, Marrast, and the ex-Provisional Government, and by the Bonapartists. The partisans of Henri V. look to him for the restoration of peace and legitimacy. The Orleansists consider that he is the most likely man in France to bring back the house of Orleans, and the comfortable days of bribery, corruption, and a thriving trade; while the flat *bourgeoisie* venerate him as the unflinching foe of the disturbers of order, and the great bulwark against Communism and the Red Republic. Perhaps the Bonapartists and the Republicans guess more truly than others his real objects,

when they assail him as a military dictator. But whatever his intentions may be, he is at this moment the most powerful man in France. He has snubbed and reprimanded the President, who has it in his power to dismiss him from his office, but dares not for fear of the consequences. He holds the keys of politics in his hand; and a thousand conflicting interests hang upon his words, and endeavour to discover in his smallest and most unmeaning actions a clue to present events, and a solution of the difficulties of the future.

What is most remarkable in the great struggle which impends is, that not one of the belligerents—not one of the notabilities of the barracks-room or of the Assembly, seem to care one straw about the Republic—to which every one of them has professed allegiance—or about the liberties of the French people. There is but one Allah among these French fatalists, and that is the "sword;" and the only doubt seems to be, whether Bonaparte or Bourbon, Changanier or Orleans, is his legitimate prophet. Every other principle of government but that of military force seems to be ignored; and a nation that claims to be the most civilised, the most literate, the most luxurious, and the most refined in the world, seems to be as sick of liberty as if it were an emetic, and to think no medicine equal in efficacy to a strait jacket. Another peculiarity is, that the only party in France which at the present moment acts peaceably and legally is the party which all other factions and parties distrust, condemn, and hate. The Republicans—the men who made the Revolution, and who find themselves more oppressed, coerced, enthralled, and persecuted than ever they were in the darkest days of the corrupt system which they overthrew—are the only men in France who are not guilty, by word or deed, of treason to the established Constitution of their country. They have suffered much, and they seem to have learned the value and the wisdom of patience. They watch and wait. If they have sympathy for either of the parties who desire to overthrow the Republic, it is for Louis Napoleon, whom they consider to be, at all events, the creation of the popular will, and the representative of the principle of personal merit. With him they might make a bargain, which, if it did not secure the Republic itself, might secure the rights which the Revolution affirmed, but which the Parliamentary majority have, one by one, invaded and destroyed. The situation is critical, yet, all circumstances considered, Louis Napoleon has the best of the game. He has hitherto shewn both discretion and boldness. Those qualities will yet serve him in good stead, if he continue to exhibit them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Hon. Caroline Dawson, Miss Hildyard, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour, and Mr. Birch, arrived at Windsor Castle at five minutes before two o'clock on Friday, the 1st instant. The Queen and the Prince walked in the park almost immediately after their arrival; and, while absent from the Castle, paid a visit to the Windsor terminus of the South-Western Railway, for the purpose of inspecting the private station now in course of erection for the special use of the Court, with the progress and beauty of which her Majesty and his Royal Highness expressed themselves greatly pleased.

On Sunday, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual early morning walk, after which, her Majesty, the Prince, the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On Monday, the unfavourable state of the weather prevented the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert taking their usual early walk. Later in the day, her Majesty and the Prince paid a visit to Claremont. The Queen and Prince were attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Lady in Waiting; and Colonel Buckley and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Equerries in Waiting.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, accompanied by Lord Seymour, and attended by Lord Byron, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and Lady Seymour joined the Royal dinner circle in the evening.

On Wednesday, after the Queen and the Prince had taken their accustomed early exercise, his Royal Highness again went out to enjoy the sport of shooting, accompanied by Lord Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General Bowles, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. Lord Seymour left the Castle in the afternoon.

Colonel Buckley has relieved Lord Alfred Paget in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

On Thursday the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, visited the Queen and the Prince, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty, returning to Kew the same afternoon. The Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty on Thursday evening.

There will be four theatrical performances at Windsor Castle before Christmas. The first is fixed to take place on the 25th inst. There will also be a performance after Christmas, but the day has not yet been named. Mr. Grieve has been to the Castle to receive instructions for painting the scenery.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has arrived at Gloucester House, from the White Lodge, Richmond Park, for the winter.

The effects of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge have been removed from Cambridge House to Kew-cottage, where the Duchess and the Princess Mary are now staying, and where it is understood the Duchess intends permanently to reside.

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford and Lady Rachel left the Doune of Rothiemurchus on Monday last, on a visit to Mr. and Lady Georgiana Balfour, at their seat, Balburnie, in Fifeshire.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and family have sailed for Lisbon, in his Lordship's yacht the *Ermina*. Viscount and Viscountess Brackley are gone to Torquay for the winter.

We regret exceedingly to learn that the Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard met with an accident a few days since, while riding in company with her noble father and Lord Foley, in the vicinity of Arundel Castle. The horse which her Ladyship rode shied suddenly at something in the hedge, and Lady Adeliza was precipitated with some violence to the ground. We are happy to add that her Ladyship escaped without any serious injury.

INSPECTION AND GENERAL MUSTER OF THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS, IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—Orders having been issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the inspection and half-yearly general muster of the Brigade of the Guards quartered at the west end of the metropolis, on Thursday, at half-past ten, the four battalions of the household infantry marched from their respective quarters to the parade-ground facing the Horse Guards, in St. James's Park. Notwithstanding the unpropitious appearance of the weather, a number of fashionables in their carriages were present, and several general and staff officers were on the ground. At a quarter before eleven o'clock the line was formed as follows: viz. the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards on the right; the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards and 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards occupied the centre; and the 2nd battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards was posted on the left flank. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Drummond. The line having been formed into double open order, a general salute was given, the bands playing the National Anthem. The men and their appointments were then minutely inspected by the officers and staff. At eleven o'clock, Colonel W. Sullivan, Assistant-Adjutant-General, who acted as muster master on the occasion, arrived, and was received with the customary honours. The brigade was then formed into close column of subdivisions right in front, when each company defiled past the Adjutant-General in single file, each officer, non-commissioned officer, private, drummer, &c., answered to his name from the muster-roll of their respective companies. As the troops were mustered they again formed into line, as the men for the duties of the day were supplied by the Grenadier Guards; the several guards were immediately told off, and marched to their respective posts; the other three battalions, after giving a general salute, were marched back to barracks. The guards of honour at St. James's and Buckingham Palaces, the Tilt guard, and the several barracks guards were then mustered, as well as those men in hospital—as on this occasion every man in the brigade is obliged to answer to his name individually. The third battalion of the Grenadier Guards was inspected and mustered at Chichester yesterday (Friday); and the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards is to be inspected at Windsor Castle to-day (Saturday).

WANDSWORTH.—The division of Wandsworth into two distinct and separate parishes, under the act 58th George 3, having now become complete by the promotion of Dr. Pemberton to a rectory in Devon, the new vicarage of St. Ann's, to which is attached the excellent vicarage-house and the larger portion of the tithes and other endowments, being a more extensive and important parish, has been presented to the Rev. Henry Holmes, late of Kingswinford; and the old church, with the smaller parish of All Saints, has been presented to the Rev. R. L. Townsend, the late curate of St. Ann's.

POSTSCRIPT.

A THREE-DECKER BLOWN UP.

A postscript to a letter, dated Constantinople, Oct. 25, 1850, received yesterday (Friday), *via* Berlin, Vienna, and Ostend, states, "That the Admiral's ship, a three-decker, has blown up in the arsenal, and all on board perished."—*Sun*.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AT THE REGISTRY AND HOME OF THE SERVANTS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Yesterday (Friday) his Royal Highness, who with her Majesty is joint patron of this society, visited its establishments in Great Marlborough-street. As his Royal Highness had signified his wish that his visit should be quite private, no company were invited to meet him. In the absence of the Bishop of London, the president of the society, who was officially engaged elsewhere, the Prince was received by the directors. He minutely inspected the whole of the premises, including those models of neatness and comfort, the dormitories for the female servants. His Royal Highness also examined the account-books and registers, and made many pertinent and acute remarks respecting the accounts of the annuity business, and the descriptive registers in the male and female registry departments. The Prince, who was attended by Col. Grey and Col. Bouvierie, remained for a considerable time, and expressed himself highly gratified with what he had seen, and with the large increase and success of the society's operations. We must not omit to mention that his Royal Highness has now added a donation of £50 to his recent donation of £100.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—The Lord Mayor's Farewell Address.—At the close of the common council meeting, on Thursday, Mr. Wilkinson having been appointed chief clerk of the City Small Debts' Court, in the room of Mr. Jupp resigned, the Lord Mayor said,—"Gentlemen, this is the last time I shall have the honour of addressing you from the chair. I beg, therefore, to thank you for all your kindness, and the considerate manner in which you have assisted me during the time of my mayoralty. I have often felt my inability to discharge the duties imposed upon me in this court, but you have so well supported me upon all occasions, that my duty has many times ceased to be onerous; so that I now feel most anxious thus publicly to tender to you my most grateful thanks for your kindness, and to bid you all a most affectionate farewell." (Loud cheering.)

DONATION OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.—The treasurer of the United Presbyterian Church Missions has received from "Two Friends of Missions," per secretary, the munificent donation of £1000.

THE WOODS AND FORESTS AND NATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.—On Thursday, a special vestry was held in St. James's, Westminster, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for an enactment compelling the Woods and Forests to deposit plans and give notice of any alterations contemplated by them on property belonging to the Crown or the public. Mr. Churchwarden Geesin having been called to the chair, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a resolution in accordance with the object of the meeting was adopted.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE HOP DUTY.—A deputation of members of Parliament from Kent and Sussex waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence in Downing-street at one o'clock yesterday (Friday), for the purpose of presenting to the right hon. gentleman the memorial of the hop growers, agreed to at the meeting held at Hurst Green on Thursday, the 31st ultimo, praying the further postponement of the collection of the arrears of duty for the year 1841. The members present were, Mr. Thomas Lawes Hodges, West Kent; Sir Edmund Filmer, West Kent; Mr. Frewen, East Sussex; Mr. Fuller, East Sussex; Mr. Curteis, Rye; and W. B. Hope, Maidstone. Mr. Hodges presented the memorial, and stated the case of the hop-growers in its support. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had already postponed the collection of the duty for an entire year, and that, on account of the lateness of the present season, and upon the representation of the hop-growers themselves, he had further postponed it for one month, from the 15th of October to the 15th of November instant, and that now he should insist upon its collection, and enforce its payment where necessary. The deputation then retired.

THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PLATE AGAINST MR. SIRRELL.—On Thursday, at the Mansion-house, Mr. Sirrell appeared before Alderman Gibbs for final examination upon the charge of having received stolen articles of plate with the knowledge that they had been stolen. The facts of the case have been already published.—Alderman Gibbs: The question has been left to me by the learned counsel, and without observation, whether to commit or not to commit on the charges which have been brought before me. I have to state that I have paid the utmost attention to the subject, not only as affecting the interests of the public, but as affecting the character of the prisoner. Bearing in mind the fact that Mr. Sirrell voluntarily surrendered himself, and courted an investigation of the charges, or any other charges which the police might bring forward against him, the result has been—considering the amount of property—about £3000 or £4000—found upon his premises, and that the only charges brought against him before me, upon which evidence has been given, were such as might have occurred in the usual mode of transacting business—that there is no proof that he was at all aware of the purchase of the articles, and that they did not appear to have been defaced, or partially destroyed or concealed, and I consider it my duty to discharge the prisoner. Loud applause followed the decision of the magistrate, and the prisoner was immediately set at liberty.

EXTENSIVE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES AT LEEDS.—On Thursday afternoon, a young man, named John Warren, the son of a stuff-weaver, at Leeds, was brought before the Mayor and F. Carbutt, Esq., on a charge of having purloined from the Leeds Post-office letters containing sums of money to a very serious amount. On Monday evening last, Mr. John Atkinson, merchant, of Bradford, remitted a bill of exchange to Messrs. Holt, woolstaplers, Leeds (the bill being drawn on Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.), for £744. The letter containing this bill did not reach its destination, and information was consequently given to the heads of police at Leeds; and on Thursday morning the prisoner was captured at his father's house, and on his person were found Bank of England notes and gold of the value of no less than £742. At the time of his apprehension the prisoner was in the company of a young woman, named Hannah Leonard, who states that she comes from Hull, and was about to be married to the prisoner during the present week. In the course of the inquiry it transpired that the prisoner had paid for goods in Leeds other monies than that which he seems to have received in exchange for the purloined bill, and it is therefore inferred that he has been guilty of purloining several other money-letters by similar means. There was evidence adduced of his having been seen about the Post-office, and having called there several times for letters belonging to different mercantile firms in Leeds, and it is suspected that he has got possession of their enclosures by opening them. After several witnesses had been examined, the magistrates adjourned the further hearing until Monday next.

EXPLOSION.—On Thursday morning, an explosion, the cause of which is at present involved in mystery, took place at the viaduct over which the London and North-Western Railway is carried into the town of Birmingham. The explosion forced down the parapet walls, displaced the rails, and tore up a portion of the line, and for a short period stopped the traffic. A fireman of one of the luggage engines was seriously injured. A strict inquiry into the cause of the accident will be made.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A Catholic library at Seacombe, Cheshire, has been seriously damaged through an explosion of naphtha from a lamp, incautiously used by a schoolmaster. A boy was burned to death, and the schoolmaster and several others severely injured.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) state, that, as had been anticipated, Gen. de Lahitte has been returned for Lisle. Only 67,465 voted out of 132,685 duly qualified to exercise that right.

A duel with swords took place on Wednesday, in Meudon Wood, between M. Charles Hugo, and J. M. Charles Viennet, both of whom are connected with the press. The former was wounded in the knee, but not seriously. Another duel was to have taken place on Tuesday, between M. Roqueplan, the director of the Opera, and M. Fiorentino, relative to an article which had been published by the latter in the *Corsaire*; but the intervention of friends rendered the meeting unnecessary.

The occurrence of incendiary fires in the provinces is noticed.

PRUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin announces the death at that city, on the 6th inst., of Count Brandenburg, the Prime Minister of Prussia. By this event the King of Prussia is placed in an awkward predicament, as he thus loses, at the present critical juncture, two of his principal ministers, viz. M. Von Radowitz who has retired from the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the deceased Count Brandenburg. Baron Manteuffel has been called to hold the temporary direction of the foreign department; but no one has been appointed to the Premiership. Count Von Bernstorf, the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, has been sent for, and it is expected that he will be selected to fill one of the vacant seats in the Cabinet. The Chambers are to meet on the 21st inst.

AMERICAN CHAPEL AT ROME.—The American Protestant chapel in the Via del Pontefice is now open to the public, and divine service is performed, according to the Presbyterian mode of worship, by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, who was purposely sent to Rome last year, by the American dissenters' union. There is no doubt that the merit of having obtained permission for this establishment is entirely owing to the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Cass, who, during the republican régime, made such representations to the Triumvirate as prevented the Propaganda Fide College from being occupied as barracks, and the pupils from being turned into the streets, by Garibaldi's soldiers. The gratitude of the Government has been shown by allowing a chapel to be opened, not exactly in the house of the Minister (for, in that case, it would have been no favour), although the American arms are placed over the entrance; and the pupils of the college have made their acknowledgments to Mr. Cass by presenting him with an elegantly bound book, containing the Lord's Prayer written in fifty or sixty different languages, by the ladies themselves, who are diligently recruited in all parts of the world and sent to Rome to acquire an ecclesiastical education, and prepare themselves to return as Catholic missionaries into their own native countries.—*Daily News*.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

The recent revival by the Pope of the Roman Catholic Episcopacy in this country, which has excited so much indignation amongst the clergy of the Established Church, and a great portion of the laity, has had the effect of giving quite a new character to the—of late years—almost forgotten anniversary of "Gunpowder Plot." From an early hour on Tuesday morning, the by-streets of the metropolis and its suburbs were rife with the effigies of "Guido Fawkes," while crowds of urchins in all directions called upon her Majesty's liege subjects, in sonorous tones, to

Remember, remember, the fifth of November!
Gunpowder treason and plot!

As the day advanced, "Guys of larger growth" presented themselves in the more frequented thoroughfares, attended by numberless idlers, who kept up a running fire of pellets against the Pope and Popery. In some cases an attendant carried a bowl of whitewash and a brush, with which, ever and anon, he inscribed the walls and pavement, in rude characters "No Popery!" "No wafer gods!" "No Catholic humbug!" and similar anti-Romanist expressions.

About noon, there issued from the purlieus of Farringdon-street a "group of Guys," which, as well from their colossal size as by the amusement and laughter they occasioned in their progress through the streets, must be fairly pronounced the pageant of the day. This group had evidently been "got up" by some zealous anti-Romanist, regardless of cost. It consisted of about fourteen figures (animate and inanimate), presided over by a colossal Guy, about sixteen feet in height, who, elevated in his chariot, a van drawn by two horses, was compelled to bow down considerably before he could be made to pass beneath Temple-bar. This pageant included an animate effigy of the new Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, attired in the canonical robes of the Roman Catholic Church, and wearing the red and broad-brimmed hat appertaining to his office. The Cardinal was supported on the right by a wagish fellow, habited in the robes of a nun; and upon the left by a jolly fat monk, who leered impudently under his mask at the passers-by. There was also a second figure of a monk, looking very lugubriously, and labelled "St. Guy, the Martyr." An animate figure, holding a brush and a pail of whitewash, inscribed "Holy Water for the Penitent;" a man in barrister's robes, and three or four masks, completed the group. The van bore two large inscriptions—one, "Cardinal St. Impudence going to take possession of his diocese in Westminster;" and the other, "Guy Fox going to be canonised in St. George's-fields;" and several smaller ones, such as "No Popery," &c. On its appearance in Fleet-street, this group attracted an immense crowd, who greeted it with loud cheers and laughter. Several police-officers were in attendance, and accompanied the procession to the confines of the City. After passing through Temple-bar, the "Cardinal" and the "Guy" were conveyed through the Strand into Covent-garden Market, thence back into the Strand, to Charing-cross; and, after passing up Regent-street, and down Bond-street, returned through Whitehall, over Westminster-bridge, to St. George's-fields, where they arrived shortly after four o'clock. Although a great crowd of persons attended the procession throughout the whole route indicated, there was no attempt at disturbance of any kind during the day.

In some of the churches of the metropolis there was a strict observance of the day; in others, the day was not observed at all; and in many, there was no sermon.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving appointed for the 5th of November was read at the Cathedral, the officiating clergyman being the very Rev. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Messrs. Hall, Coward, and Packman. The sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Charles Marshall, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, was founded on the 1st Cor., chap. xvi., v. 13—"Watch ye. Stand fast in the faith; quit you like men; be strong." The rev. gentleman made no allusion, in the course of his sermon, to the two great events specially commemorated on the 5th of November, or to the recent measures of the Court of Rome.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—After the prayers, with thanksgiving, appointed to be used yearly on the 5th of November, a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, M.A., Archdeacon of Westminster, to a very large and attentive audience. The rev. gentleman chose as his text the first part of the 20th verse of the 147th Psalm, "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

BOW CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Rice, Head-Master of Christ's Hospital, preached and delivered an able discourse upon the text taken from the 5th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, the 25th verse—"Even as Christ also loved his Church, and gave Himself for it." The preacher especially directed the attention of his congregation to what he urged were the unfounded pretensions advanced by the Church of Rome, in appropriating to itself exclusively the title of "the Church."

ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE.—An overwhelming congregation assembled in the evening at this church, to hear a sermon from the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., F.S.A., the vicar, "with special reference to the events of the day and the recent assumption of power in this country by the Bishop of Rome." The text was from the 83rd Psalm, verses 1, 2, and 3, "Keep not Thy silence, O God; but hold not Thy peace, and be not still, O God. For, lo! Thine enemies make a tumult, and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head. They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, and consulted against Thy hidden ones."

ST. MICHAEL'S, FIMLICO.—The anniversary sermon at this church was preached by the Rev. J. H. Hamilton, M.A., the incumbent, who selected for his text the 9th chapter of Luke, and the 54th to the 56th verses—"And when his disciples, James and John, saw this, they said, 'Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven to consume them, even as Elias did?' But he turned and rebuked them, and said, 'Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of, for the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.'"

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday evening this church was densely crowded, to hear the service appointed for the anniversary of the 5th of November. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Curling. When the congregation rose to leave the church at the close of the service, the organ began to play the air of the National Anthem, upon which the whole congregation commenced singing the words, and sang two verses with great enthusiasm. Mr. Curling then succeeded in procuring a pause, and entreated, as some expressions in the remaining verses were not quite befitting the sanctity of the edifice, they had better substitute the Doxology. The organ then played the "Old Hundredth," which was sung with great fervour. The immense congregation then separated.

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, AND ST. BARNABAS, CHELSEA.—At neither of these churches, of which the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A., is the incumbent, was any service performed in commemoration of the deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot.

ST. MARY'S, LAMBETH.—No sermon; merely the usual service appointed to be used on the occasion. There were not above 60 persons present.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—The appointed form of prayer for the 5th of November was read, but no sermon.

There was neither sermon nor homily at Marylebone Church. The prayers appointed for the day were read, and nothing more.

At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, there was divine service as usual; the prayers, psalms, thanksgivings, lessons, collect, epistle, and gospel, appointed for the 5th of November, were of course read, but no sermon was preached. The Rev. Dr. Wesley and the Rev. Mr. Packe officiated.

No sermon was preached at the Temple Church.

No sermon was preached at St. Pancras Church; there was only the usual service.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The Vice-Chancellor for the academical year 1849—50, the Rev. Dr. Cantwell, D.D., Master of Christ's College, resigned his office on Monday, and the Reverend the Master of Jesus College, Professor Corrie, was, on Tuesday elected in his stead.

THE SEATONIAN PRIZE.—This prize, given annually under the will of Mr. Seaton, for the best English poem on a sacred subject, has been adjudged to the Rev. George Birch, M.A., of Christ's College.

THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—The inspectors of the Anatomical Museum have reported the collection to be in good order, and the specimens in an excellent state of preservation. Several injected specimens illustrative of the general and special anatomy of the mollusca have been lately added to the collection of comparative anatomy, and upwards of twenty to the pathological collection; most of these latter have been presented by Mr. G. M. Humphry, making more than 200 presented within the last two years by that gentleman. The museum has also been enriched by a fine cast presented by Dr. Thackeray. A descriptive catalogue of the morbid specimens has been prepared with much labour by Dr. Paget and Mr. Humphry, and is now ready for publication.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deanery:* The Rev. R. L. Fitzgibbon, D.D., to Cloyne, Ireland. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, to Holdenby, Northamptonshire; the Rev. J. Tarver, to Tynningham with Filgrave, Bucks; the Rev. George Urquhart, to Anderby-cum-Cumberworth, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. George Rees, to Llanrhidian, in the county of Glamorgan; the Rev. William Walker Fulman, to Wellington, Somerset; the Rev. D. O. Etough, to Teynham, Kent; the Rev. W. Falcon, to Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, Kent.

VACANCIES.—Bangor junior vicarship; patron, Bishop of Bangor; Rev. H. Price, deceased. Larnarsh, R., Essex, diocese of Rochester; value £379 with residence; patrons, Hurlock, Esq., and others; Rev. J. Sperling, deceased. Maplestead, V., Great Essex, diocese of Rochester; value £196; patron, R. Myall, Esq.; Rev. J. Sperling, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. John Aldous, late curate of St. Peter, Coventry, from the parishioners; the Rev. Richard Allen, of St. Jude, St. Pancras, Middlesex, by his congregation; the Rev. Alfred Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield, from the parishioners; the Rev. John de Renzy, from the parishioners of Taverham, Norfolk, on his departure; the Rev. C. Smalley, incumbent of Bayswater Episcopal Chapel, from the congregation; the Rev. Richard Kenyon Bateson, first incumbent of the new parish church, Goddym-Newtown-Green, from the Sunday-school teachers; the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, on his leaving Fleetwood, from the parishioners.

A great meeting has been held at Bridgend, the Lord Bishop in the chair, to promote church extension in the diocese of Llandaff. Donations to the amount of about £1500 (including £100 from her Majesty) were announced, and annual subscriptions to the amount of nearly £400.

The living of Alresford is now vacant by the resignation of the Earl of Guildford. It will be divided into three distinct benefices, under three incumbents, to whom the income from each parish will be respectively assigned.



LORD MAYOR'S SHOW, 1850.

For upwards of six centuries, speaking by the book, have the good citizens of London held their annual "riding" or "show," by way of popular inauguration of their new Mayor. In the earliest of these exhibitions, the trades were prominent; then came the water procession; and next was added to the land procession a scenic spectacle, entitled a "pageant," which may be described as a fanciful display of symbolic figures of the Virtues battling with the Vices, and, of course, overcoming them. Then came, in 1672, the progenitors of Gog and Magog, in Guildhall; and other "properties" which we have not space to enumerate.

The last pageant publicly performed, says Mr. Fairholt (the historiographer of Lord Mayors' Pageants, in the Percy Society's volume), was seen by Queen Anne, in 1702. Pageants were devised for the Show in 1708, Elkanah Settle being the laureate, but these were not exhibited, in consequence of the death of the Queen's husband; and, after that date, the Mayor's Show dwindled to what it now is, and has exhibited few variations since. In 1761, the ancient pageantry was, for the last time, revived by Sir Samuel Fludyer. The present state-coach was brought into use four years previously.

In 1822, Alderman Heygate introduced the three knights; Alderman Lucas, in 1837, had two colossal figures of wicker-work, representing Gog and Magog; and Alderman Pirie, in 1841, introduced an ancient feature, in the shape of a model of a ship, which has been since repeated.

In the present year, a deviation from the old programme will be introduced, in accordance with an ingenious suggestion made by Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., to Alderman Musgrove in the course of last year. "I think," said Mr. Godwin, "with Thomas Myddleton (1613), that some 'art and knowledge, equal to the liberality of the City, should be displayed in the invention of their pageants.' It would be matter for great regret if so interesting and ancient a proceeding as the Lord Mayor's triumphal 'riding' were abandoned. I would not have the multitude lose the enjoyment of a time-honoured sight, intended to shadow forth the wealth, ability, and magnificence of wonderful London, and not without value as an incentive to every beholder, since, as was sung in 1664—

For aught we do know, there's ne'er a lad here
But may be Lord Mayor, or something as near.

And, therefore, I would raise it out of the monotonous and prosaic routine into which it has fallen, by the introduction, among other changes, of emblems and works of art, accordant with its ancient character, and worthy of the present time. In lieu of the men in mock armour, who have had a long run, or in addition, if you please (making their costume real), you might introduce, say three compositions, typical of manufactures, agriculture, and the arts; and do honour, if it were but by a series of banners, to the great minds that have taught and raised the world, and to the past worthies who have specially served, adorned, or otherwise improved the City."

Mr. Godwin's letter (printed in the *Builder* for October 19) was referred to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff's committee for conducting the entertainment; and, upon their recommendation, have been introduced, the personages commencing, in the following programme, with "PEACE," and extending to "BRITANNIA and HAPPINESS." This new portion has been designed and arranged by Mr. Frederick Fenton, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, Clerk of the Works to the City; and by their courtesy, our Artist has been favoured with access to the figure model of the Pageant, whence he has been enabled to anticipate, with accuracy, the Show of to-day. The new portion or Pageant is distinguished by larger type in the following:—

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION, SATURDAY, NOV. 9TH, 1850

Police Constables to clear the way.		
The Boys belonging to the Royal Society, with Banners.		
Six Police Constables.		
Under-Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers.		
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—		
The Royal Standard.		
The City Arms.		
The Arms of the Tallow-Chandlers' Company.		
The Banner of Mr. Alderman Humphrey.		
The Banner of the late Lord Mayor.		
The Beadle of the Tallow-Chandlers' Company in his Gown.		
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.		
The Court of Assistants in their Carriages.		
The Wardens in their Carriages.		
The Master of the Company, in his Chariot, attended by his Chaplain.		
Drums and Fife.		
The Assistant Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers.		
Captain and Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners,		
with Cockades and Sabres of the Company's Colours, bearing Shields emblazoned		
with the Arms of the City of London and the Company.		
Fifty Pensioners of the Company in Uniform, with Cockades, each carrying a Javelin		
and a Shield emblazoned with the Arms of a Member of the Company.		
Barge Master in Uniform, with Cockade and Sash.		
The Royal Standard.		
The Arms of William Thwaites, Esq.		
The Arms of William Lamb, Esq.		
The Arms of Alderman Humphrey.		
The Arms of the Countess of Kent.		
The Banner of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.		
The Banner of the Clothworkers' Company.		
The Band of the Honourable Artillery Company.		
The Beadle of the Company in his Gown.		
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.		
The Court of Assistants in their Carriages.		
The Wardens in their Carriages.		
The Master of the Company, in his Chariot, attended by his Chaplain.		
The Lord Mayor's Beadle.		
The Lord Mayor's Barge-Master, in his State Dress.		
The Barges, bearing the various Colours.		
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.		
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.		
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.		
The Watermen, with Colours.		
A Grand Military Band.		
The Two Under-Sheriffs.		
The City Solicitor.		
The Remembrancer.		
The Comptroller.		
The Two Secondaries.		
The Common Pleaders.		
The Judge of the Sheriff's Court.		
The Common Serjeant.		
The Town Clerk.		
The Chamberlain.		
Farrier on Horseback.		
Kettle Drums.		
Farrier on Horseback.		
Trumpeter on Horseback.		
Guard on Horseback.		
Trumpeter on Horseback.		
Guard on Horseback.		
Mr. SHERIFF HODGKINSON, in his State Chariot.		
Mr. SHERIFF CARDEN, in his State Chariot.		
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.		
The Recorder.		
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.		
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.		
Military Band.		
Trumpeters on Horseback.		

Page.	PEACE,	Page.
Having in her train		
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.		
HORSE OF EUROPE.		
Attendants	CAMEL OF ASIA.	Attendants
on Foot.	ELEPHANT OF AFRICA.	on Foot.
TWO DEER OF AMERICA.		
Page. Horse, with Attributes of Industry.		
Page. Horse, with Attributes of Art.		
Page. Horse, with Attributes of Commerce.		
Page. Horse, with Attributes of Manufactures.		

A CAR,
drawn by Six Cream-coloured Horses, three abreast, containing
FOUR SAILORS,
BRITANNIA,
and
HAPPINESS.
A Grand Military Band.
THE LADY MAYORESS, IN HER STATE CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY SIX HORSES,
Will join the Procession on its Return from Westminster.
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.
THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS MOUNTED.
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
In his State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses, attended by the Chaplain, Sword-Bearer,
Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.
Guard of Honour, on Horseback.

The Procession will move from Guildhall at eleven o'clock precisely, and pass through Gresham-street, Moorgate-street, London Wall, Old Broad-street, Threadneedle-street, Bishopsgate-street Within, Cornhill, Mansion House-street, the Poultry, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Ludgate-hill, New Bridge-street, to Blackfriars Bridge; thence by water to Westminster; and will return from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, and pass through New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to Guildhall. At the Obelisk, Bridge-street, the Procession, on its return, will be joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction, invited to the Banquet at Guildhall.

A clergyman named Hinds, last week, on the Charlton-road, not far from the Folkestone laundry, attracted by screams from a hawk's cart left on the road-side, went to the vehicle, and found that a ferret had attacked a young child, and had fast hold of its face. With great difficulty he beat the animal off, and then found the child's face shockingly lacerated. The parents had gone into the town to sell their wares.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C F S.—Many of your games are marked for insertion, and they shall appear as opportunities occur. At present, you perceive, we are a good deal pressed for space in the Chess column.

Φ. Rutland-gate.—If we mistake not, Westerton, the bookseller at Knightsbridge, is an agent for the sale of the "Staunton Chess-men." You will, no doubt, obtain from him a "genuine set."

HERMES.—"In a game of Chess, Black moved a piece which left his King in check; whereupon White, instead of moving his King, according to Rule 17 in the 'Chess-Player's Handbook,' in reply, Black Castled, maintaining that, in so doing, he had complied with the rule in question." A player has no right, under such circumstances, to move any piece but his King, and cannot, therefore, legally Castle.

J D B.—Your solution of Problem No. 353 is quite correct. The former copy of it did not reach us.

BUTUS.—Your opponent was not justified in taking the Rook with his King, since a King must not, under any circumstances, be played into check.

P. of Graham's Town.—We referred to the Problem of "E A M M," in No. 350.

JUVENIS.—Your solution effected the object, but not quite in the way the authors gave.

T G W.—Subscriptions for the forthcoming work on End-Games, by Messrs Horwitz and Kling, are payable at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Charing-cross.

AMICUS.—1. Commence with any small elementary treatise, such as the "Manual of Chess," by Kenny, or the "Chess-Player's Text-book;" proceed then to the "Handbook," or Lewis's treatise, or Walker's "Art of Play." With these, you might vary your study by playing over the immortal games to be found in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, the "Companion," and the "Chess Studies." The works named will afford you at least five years' constant practice; at the end of that period you can apply to us again. 2. See the notice above to "T G W."

W G, Beverley.—It shall have a diagram.

DEVON.—A new Chess-club has just been formed at Exeter, and the members meet at the Library, opposite the Guildhall, in the High-street.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—1. Your remark respecting Enigma 614 is erroneous. 2. The solution of No 605 is, 1. K to Q 2d; 2. B to Q 6th; 3. K to Q B 3d—mate.

C C C.—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," price 5s, of any bookseller.

* * * A gentleman would be glad to play a game at Chess by correspondence. Address, P P P, Post-office, Dundee.

BRITANNICUS.—We quite agree with you, that the "Consultation Match," proposed in the tournament, would excite a much higher degree of interest, if one party were composed exclusively of British players; but then comes the question, have we four players upon whom we could rely to keep the lists against

"the three corners of the world in arms?"

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.—Next week, if we can.

QUERIST.—The new chess-boards by Mechi, of Leadenhall-street, are called "terrace" chess-boards, we suppose, from the exchequer being elevated on a frame-work, or margin. They are, certainly, both for use and ornament, an unquestionable improvement upon the old patterns.

A JOHNNAN'S Problem lacks point. With the poor Black King so circumstanced, we should have thought the *coup de grace* might be administered in half the time.

BATH DUO.—You must bestow more care upon your problems before sending them. In the first diagram we opened there is an omission which is fatal, since mate is to be effected with a Bishop, and no such piece is on the field.

Σ Φ "1.—A Pawn can give check or take another man at his first move. 2. The act of 'Queening' your Pawn is a move; consequently, your adversary plays next.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 352 by SENEX, ALEX., B. E. H. P. of Chelsea; JUDY, I. H. S., A. B. J. P. of Hythe; P. of Graham's Town, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 353 by M. E. H., S. L. K., D. R. J., CAPE TOWN, B. W. P., of Graham's Town, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 354 by OMICRON, W. B. W. F. G. R. BOLDON, SIGMA, S. Y., AMATEUR, of Manchester; DEREVOX, MARY JANE, BELLART, J. A. W. SHEDDEN, JUVENIS, YARMOUTH DUO, H. W. S. CARLO F. J. P. of Hythe; J. E. E. R. H. T. J. C. S. G. B. R. T. S. M. E. H. R. G. T. J. A. B. P. A. H. of Kent; AMPHILL, R. S. T. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by W. W. CAPE TOWN, XERXES, J. A. W. are correct. All others are wrong.

B. W. Cambridge.—Impracticable and childish! F R D.—They shall both have a place ere long.

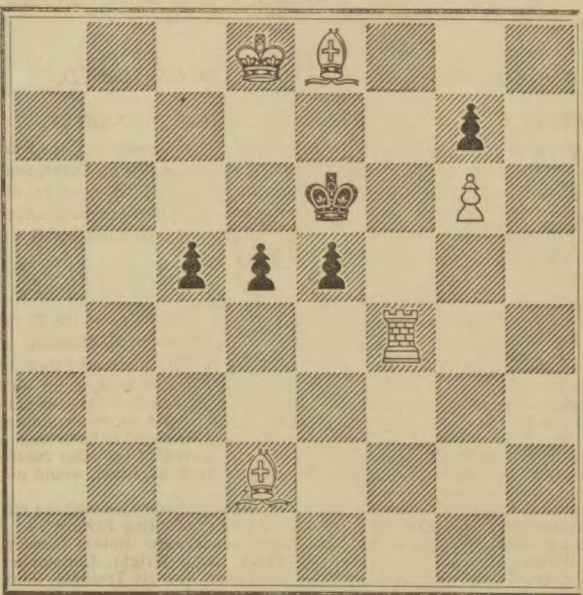
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 353.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 7th	K to Q 4th (best)	3. Q to her Kt 7th	P to Q 4th
2. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to Q B 5th (best)	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 355.

By Mr. HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 616.—By P., of Boldon.

White: K at Q B sq, R at K Kt 6th, Bs at K 8th and Q B 2d, Kts at Q 3d and Q Kt 4th; Ps at K K 6th, K 2d, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 5th, Rs at K R sq and K sq, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 6th, K 4th and 6th, Q 3d, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 617.—By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at K Kt 6th, Q at her 3d, P at Q 5th.

Black: K at K 4th, Ps at K 2d and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 618.—By St. EDMUND, of Ipswich.

White: K at K R 7th, R at Q B 8th, Bs at K B 5th and Q Kt 2d, Kt at K R 5th, Ps at K R 3d and Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at K R 5th, K 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

GRAND CHESS TOURNAMENT IN LONDON IN 1851.

(From a Correspondent.)

A general congress of the large and increasing fraternity of Chess-players has long been an object of desire with the Chess amateurs of Europe, and occasional efforts have been made to awaken attention to the subject; but, from a want of energy among the projectors, or of sympathy among the players themselves, all attempts of the kind have hitherto proved signal failures. The hope, however, of accomplishing the undertaking, though dormant, has never in England been utterly extinguished, and the occasion of the Great Industrial Exhibition in London next year has struck some of the chief supporters of Chess in this country as an opportunity so singularly favourable for the purpose, that they have determined, if duly assisted and encouraged by their brethren on the Continent, to leave no means untried to bring their long-cherished scheme to a successful issue.

Their first movement in the matter has been to make arrangements with the spirited directors of the Polytechnic Institution (with which the St. George's Chess Club is incorporated), for obtaining the most ample accommodation for the numerous visitors and members who are expected to be brought together.

Their next step will be to raise considerable funds, which, under the management of a committee, selected from the most influential members of the club, will be distributed in prizes, to be competed for by the best players of the day, in the manner following:—

If the subscription fund amount to £1000, it is proposed that one-half (£500) shall be offered as a prize, open for competition to every player in the world who subscribes £5 and upwards to the fund.

It is suggested, that, in connexion with this prize, a second of £100 shall be competed for by a certain number of the last survivors (excluding, of course, the winner) in the grand battle.

It is further proposed, that a given number of the last livers in the second combat shall then contend for a third prize of £50; and, in like manner, a chosen number of the losers in this shall do battle for a fourth prize of £25.

The projectors next contemplate giving a prize of £100, open to British Provincial players only. Every candidate to be a subscriber of at least one guinea to the fund.

They also propose giving sundry minor prizes, to be contested for by various players, matched by the committee, and a last grand prize of the remaining funds to be played for by eight picked players of all countries, four against four in consultation.

The above is an outline merely of what the promoters of this admirable gathering anticipate effecting, but it may suffice to shew the liberal and enlightened nature of their design. We do sincerely hope it will be met with a corresponding spirit by the amateurs of Chess, both here and abroad, and then there can be little doubt that the Great Tournament of 1851 will do more for the advancement of this famous game than anything yet devised, and prove to all time the most memorable epoch in its history.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The first ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the session of 1850-51 was held on Tuesday night in Lower Grosvenor-street. There was a very numerous attendance of Fellows and Associates. In the absence of the noble President, Earl De Grey, the chair was taken by Mr. Charles Fowler, one of the vice-presidents, who opened the session in a brief address. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fowler adverted to the Great Industrial Exhibition, observing that, in consequence of that unexampled undertaking, the year 1851 would be fraught with great interest to every member of the Institute. The Exhibition would no doubt be the cause of bringing within their walls a great number of its foreign honorary and corresponding members. In that respect the ordinary members would receive the highest gratification, not only from the certainty of receiving many strangers distinguished in science, but as affording an opportunity of reciprocating the kind and courteous feeling which most of them had experienced whilst travelling in foreign countries in search of information. The council had heard of several foreign corresponding members who were likely to attend, and it was proposed to take measures to give them a suitable reception from the Institute. Arrangements with that view were now under the consideration of the council, which when matured would be submitted to the members, from whom he had no doubt they would meet with cordial concurrence. These remarks of the chairman were loudly applauded. The minutes of the last meeting in the previous session were then read, and Mr. W. S. Inman, of her Majesty's Works and Buildings, was elected a Fellow of the Institute. An interesting paper, displaying much research, on the remains of the architecture of the Roman provinces, was afterwards read by Mr. James Bell. In this paper Mr. Bell, whilst awarding the palm of merit to the architecture of Rome, suggested the utility of a close study of the remaining works in the ancient provinces of the empire, particularly in southern France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Africa. Many of the existing remains, he observed, were in a high state of preservation, from which our own knowledge might be usefully extended. A conversation of some length followed upon the topics suggested in this paper, all of which were warmly applauded; and the views taken by Mr. Bell received corroboration and support from Mr. Tite, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Scoles, Sir E. Pearson, and others. At the close of the discussion Mr. Bell received the thanks of the Institute for his valuable contribution to its papers. The session is to consist of seventeen meetings, of which five will be held during the period of the Great Exhibition.

TRIAL BY JURY.—On Tuesday the fifty sixth anniversary commemoration of the acquittal of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall took place at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The chair was taken by Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., who was supported by the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. Toulmin Smith, Mr. F. W. Newman, Count Pulski, Mr. S. Shaen, M.A., Mr. F. Lawrence, Mr. Parry, Mr. Charles Follen, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. W. Strudwicke, &c. After doing due honour to his first toast, viz. "The sovereignty of the people," which was drunk with all the honours, the chairman, in proposing "Her Majesty, Queen Victoria," took occasion to refer to the "vexed question" of the moment—the Pope's nomination of Roman Catholic Bishops in England. He said, that, if they were met there to discuss their spiritual, and not their political, condition, it might be difficult to answer the question, under whose authority they lived. (Laughter.) They were in the diocese of Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of London, and they were also in the diocese of Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster. (Renewed laughter.) How were they to know who was entitled to the lordship over their consciences? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They might, perhaps, leave those authorities to settle the matter between themselves, as, indeed, they seemed disposed to do, for the

Pulpit, drum ecclesiastic.

appeared to have been beaten most vigorously last Sunday—more vigorously than at any period since the days of Hudibras. (Laughter.) However, leaving the contending shepherds to struggle for the fleece—(roars of laughter)—leaving the one party to pull at the mitre and the other at the red hat, certain it was that they were the lieges of Queen Victoria, and there they saw authority which did not indeed rest upon apostolic succession, but upon the surer basis of the attachment of the people. (Cheers.) Happily, they had now a Sovereign who had from her earliest years attracted the attention, the regard, and the sympathies of the people, and who would bear advantageous comparison with any Queen regnant in this country; and he trusted, that, whatever differences of opinion there might be on political subjects, there would be a hearty response to the toast of "Her Majesty, Queen Victoria." The toast was most heartily responded to. Mr. Toulmin Smith proposed the toast of "Trial by jury, the palladium of British liberty." The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Several other toasts followed, including "The memory of the twelve men who in 1794 were acquitted, and proved the inestimable advantage of trial by jury even under the pressure of power put forth for their destruction," and "The memory of the Hungarians who fell in the maintenance of their liberties, and in vindication of the laws of their country." The latter was acknowledged by Count Pulski. He said, local self-government had been the palladium of Hungarian liberty. In England there were three safeguards of liberty—freedom of the press, trial by jury, and local self-government; in Hungary there was only one, namely, local self-government. (Cheers.) In the name of the survivors of the late war, and of the prisoners in Asia and Europe, he returned his warmest thanks for the commemoration of their martyrs. The company broke up at a late hour. The attendance was larger than it had been for some years.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—A quarterly meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Thursday, at the hospital; Thomas Hunt, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that there were at present in the house 244 patients. The average annual number of in-patients for the last five years had been 2206, and 9316 out-patients. The accounts showed a balance in hand of £728; and in the Samaritan fund, £112. Three legacies, amounting to £1600, had lately been bequeathed. The report was adopted; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—On Monday a meeting of the governors of this institution was held in the board-room for general business. The statement presented showed that during the past month there had been 162 cases of serious accidents admitted as in-patients, and 562 minor cases of accidents; in other cases there had been 159 in, and 758 out-patients, making together 1658 cases, and since the 1st of January in the present year 17,064 poor persons relieved; during last year the numbers were 20,906.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND WATER ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening, at the offices, Duke-street, Westminster; Mr. Freebody in the chair. The chairman opened the business by making a few observations on the scope and objects of the projected association. There was little, he feared, to be hoped for from the Commission of Sewers, who had long since had the feelings of the country laid before them on the all-important questions of sewage and water supply. They had received 109 plans, and it was the belief of the scientific and experienced men who had forwarded them, that their ideas had been completely shelved by the commission. (Hear, hear.) The plans of the commission itself suffered under this insuperable difficulty, that all their attempts at improved drainage had their outfall in the Thames. Now, as long as that was the case, all attempts at purifying that river must prove abortive, as everything they turned into it only increased the filth. Sanitary reform has long been talked of; but to show how little had been done in that direction, he would remind them what the Registrar General had said on the subject. The figures in his tables suggested the melancholy reflection that more than 7,000,000 people inhabiting the metropolis and other cities were still exposed to a mortality which was not inherent in their nature, but was due to the artificial circumstances in which they were placed. The water, the sewers, the soils, the churchyards, all emitted poisons. In conclusion, the chairman stated that he thought the facts he had laid before them were sufficient to convince the meeting of the importance of their proceedings. (Hear, hear.) The secretary then proceeded to read a series of rules for the government of the society, which were agreed to. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE QUEEN'S APPROVAL OF THE NEW MAYORALTY ELECTION.—On Saturday, Alderman Musgrove, the Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by Aldermen Farebrother, Finnis, Moon, William Hunter, and Hooper, the Sheriffs, and the principal City officers, assembled at Guildhall, and went in procession to the house of Lord Truro, in Eaton-square, in order to receive her Majesty's approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London to serve the office of chief magistrate. The Lord Chancellor received the citizens in state, being arrayed in his robes, and attended by his three secretaries and other officers. The Recorder introduced the Lord Mayor elect to his Lordship with the usual eulogistic narrative of his civic honours. The Lord Chancellor congratulated the Lord Mayor elect upon the approbation which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify to the election made by the citizens of London; and having shaken hands with all the party, they withdrew.

INAUGURATION DINNER TO THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—On Saturday Alderman Musgrove, the Lord Mayor elect, gave a splendid banquet at the Albion Tavern, upon the occasion of her Majesty's approval of his election to the office of chief magistrate of the city of London. The table presented a sumptuous indication of what may be expected to be the city doings in this respect of 1851. Amongst the company were Aldermen Wilson, Gibbs, and

KING EDWARD'S RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this institution, in Albert-street, Spitalfields, was performed by Mr. T. B. Proctor, in the presence of a large number of persons, chiefly members of the working-classes. A report was circulated on the occasion, which stated that the site of the building was purchased for the sum of £600, and that the plan chosen was that of Mr. James Harrison, architect. The building would contain three stories, each measuring sixty by thirty-two feet; and, in addition to the rooms which would be devoted to the ordinary purposes of the schools, there would be sleeping accommodation for forty destitute children. The contract for the various works had been undertaken by Mr. W. Hill for the sum of £2464; adding to this the cost of the ground (£600), and the incidental expenses connected therewith, the whole amount necessary for the proper completion of the building would be about £3500. Towards this sum the committee had received £1387 1s. 10d., leaving upwards of £2100 yet to be collected; and the committee, therefore, earnestly appealed to the public to assist them in carrying out so laudable an undertaking. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Proctor, the Rev. Mr. Tyler, Mr. George Sining, Dr. Hewlett, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in furtherance of the object in view; and the "masonic" part of the ceremony was performed with the usual formalities. A list of subscriptions was afterwards read, showing that the sum collected on the occasion amounted to upwards of £150.

ALLMAN'S PATENT VOLTAIC LIGHT.—A new method of producing the electric light is now exhibiting at the Polytechnic Institution. The patentee states that he has discovered a method of maintaining a constant and unvarying light, and thus remedying the defects hitherto perceptible in this brilliant and economical lamp. It is stated that the electric light is infinitely cheaper than gas, a slip of silver, as thin as tissue paper, pasted across the ceiling and painted over, being an amperconductor for the light from one burner, so as to make it equal to 2000 candles. Under this new process it will not be necessary to have a battery on the premises, as the electricity can be supplied to any number of places from a central station by wires, as easily as gas is now supplied by pipes. There is no question whatever as to the brilliancy of the new invention exhibited at the Polytechnic, but there are considerable doubts how far the continuity of the light is maintained. The intermittent shootings and sudden variations are still perceptible; and, until these are entirely overcome, they will prevent the general adoption of the voltaic light, however desirable.

MAIL PACKETS TO AND FROM NEW YORK CEASING TO CALL AT HALIFAX.—General Post-office, September, 1850.—Henceforward the British Contract Mail Packets on the New York line will proceed direct from Liverpool to New York, and from New York to Liverpool, without calling at Halifax. Letters and newspapers, however, for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island may still be forwarded in closed mails by these packets, if specially addressed "via New York," or "via the United States;" but those letters and newspapers which are not so addressed will be forwarded in the regular mails to Halifax by the contract packets proceeding from Liverpool, via Halifax, to Boston. Letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, directed to be forwarded through the United States, will be liable to a postage of 1s. 2d. the half-ounce, and so on, which may be paid in advance, or not, at the option of the senders. Newspapers for those provinces directed to be forwarded through the United States will be liable to a postage of one penny each, to be paid on delivery at their destination.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society took place on Monday evening; G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., president, in the chair. The Rev. Joseph Greene, Miss Stopford, and Thomas Thompson, Esq., were elected subscribers to the society. Mr. Shepherd exhibited an hermaprodite specimen of *Nonagria cannae*. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited three cocoons of a *bombyx* from Colombia, in each of which he had found two pupæ; he also exhibited the four new *coleoptera* described by Mr. Newman in the *Zoologist*. Mr. J. F. Stephens exhibited specimens from Scotland of *dictyopterus aurora*, and *Tinea ochraceella*, of Tengstrom; the latter had been found by Mr. Weaver in ants' nests. Mr. Bond exhibited several rare *lepidoptera* taken at Ventnor, in August. A specimen of *Delilephila clerio* was exhibited by the president, on the part of Mr. G. Ransome. Papers by Mr. Saunders on Australian *Longicornes*, and by Mr. Hewitson on new *Papilionides*, and by Mr. Westwood on *Evania*, were then read.

THE BURGLARY IN THE STRAND.—On Wednesday, the prisoners charged with the burglary at Messrs. Clapham and Williams, jewellers, of the Strand, viz. John Gardiner, Daniel John Shaw, James Badcock, Mary Ann Cherunau, George Buncher, and the shop-boy, Charles Clinton, were brought up, with Charles Kelly, the porter, admitted to bail on the former day, at Bow-street Police-office, for re-examination, but no material additional point was elicited, except a confirmation of that part of the evidence relating to a connexion existing between the prisoners before the robbery was committed. All the prisoners were remanded for another week, Kelly to remain out on bail as before.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in London in the week ending November 2:—Males, 770; females, 749; total, 1519. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 464; females, 481; total, 945. The return exhibits considerable increase on the mortality of previous weeks. In the first three returns of October, the deaths registered were successively 839, 860, and 845; in the last week they rose to 945. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1840-49, they fluctuated between 813 and 1115, and were on the average 959. But this, if allowance be made for supposed increase of population, becomes 1046, on which the present return shows a decrease of 101. The increase of fever has been already remarked, and the observation is still borne out by the number of fatal cases under this head; the deaths from fever, which in the two previous bills were 54 and 49, rose last week to 65. Scarlatina also appears to make some progress; it was fatal in 41 cases, and seems to prevail in some parts of Walworth and Camberwell. Last week smallpox carried off 7 children and 2 adults; measles, 21 children; hooping-cough, 20; and croup, 8. Erysipelas numbers 7 fatal cases; and of 10 women who died after child-bearing, 7 sank under puerperal fever. The further decline of diarrhoea and dysentery is shown by the deaths from these complaints in the last three weeks, in which the numbers have been successively 37, 30, and 22, which last is about the average of ten corresponding weeks. Last week 3 deaths from cholera were returned, but none of the cases had assumed the malignant form of the disease. They were as follows:—In Kensington, at 9, Earle's-street, on the 24th of October, the wife of a hawker, aged 57 years, died of "choleraic diarrhoea (3 days), typhoid fever (6 days)." In All Souls, Marylebone, at 69, Berners-street, on the 23rd of October, the wife of an upholsterer, aged 40 years, "English cholera, internal hemorrhage (3 days)." In Peckham, at 2, New-road, Commercial-road, on the 25th of October, the daughter of a lath-render, aged 4 years, "English cholera with convulsions (30 hours)." Mr. Clark, the registrar, adds that "the situation is open and airy, the child was strong and in perfect health on the previous day, and the disease cannot be in any way accounted for." Diseases of the respiratory organs discover a small increase of mortality, a fact which may be viewed in connexion with a fall of the weekly mean temperature from about 50 deg. in the earlier part of October to 42 deg. towards the end of the month. The increase is observed in pneumonia (or inflammation of the lungs) amongst children, and also in bronchitis amongst aged people. It appears from the return for the eastern sub-district of Greenwich, that 9 old pensioners died in the Royal Hospital, between the 24th and 29th of October, and that their ages, the lowest of which was 61 years, and the greatest 90, averaged rather more than 74 years; 71 deaths were registered during the week in metropolitan workhouses, and 83 in hospitals and other public asylums. A girl 5 weeks' old died from "an over dose of syrup of poppies;" and the wife of a labourer, aged 56, died, on the 23d of October, in St. Luke's Hospital, from "Melancholia, and refusal of food."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.625 in. The temperature rose gradually and almost continuously during the week. The daily mean, which was 40.2 deg. on Sunday, was 56 deg. on Saturday; and the mean of the week was 46.3 deg. The mean temperature was below the average of the same days, derived from seven years, till Thursday. On the last two days it was from 7 to 10 deg. above it.

On Tuesday the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone for a new church took place at the pleasant village of Amcotts, in the parish of Althorp, in the county of Lincoln. The church, which is intended to accommodate 274 persons, is to be built in the early Gothic style of architecture, with lancet windows. It will be erected on the site of the ancient chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Althorp (dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett), which fell down about the midsummer of 1849.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN IN THE MODEL REPUBLIC.—The American papers are filled with details of suits at law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, under the new act of Congress. We take the following example of a case in Philadelphia from the *New York Weekly Tribune*:—"The alleged fugitive was an industrious, orderly black man, engaged in the humble vocation of a hod carrier. He was arrested while going to his work in the afternoon, and was secretly carried off to the Supreme Court-room, after court hours, where he was locked up, in company with the judge, marshal, inferior officers, and three Marylanders, who claimed him as their property. Fortunately, his detention was made known by some kind friend to several gentlemen connected with the old Abolition Society, two of whom being Quakers, immediately went to the court-room, and obtained an entrance. They urged upon the judge the defenceless condition of the poor black, and asked for a postponement of the case until the next morning, for the purpose of providing counsel, testimony, &c. The judge, though he expressed himself very severely against the abolitionists, agreed to this reasonable request, and the case was accordingly postponed much to the disappointment of the claimants. On the following morning, the parties appeared under different circumstances: David Paul Brown and Charles Gibbons, Esqrs., two of the best lawyers in Philadelphia, freely tendered their services as counsel for the negro, whilst some twenty of our most respectable Quaker citizens, mostly members of the old Abolition Society (of which you will remember Benjamin Franklin was the first president), appeared, and took their seats within the bar of the court, to see that justice was done. The grave and dignified deportment of these gentlemen gave a tone to the proceedings which made the occasion serious and imposing. The lawyers contested every inch of ground in the most ingenious and masterly manner. They showed glaring informality in the affidavit upon which the arrest was made, and scanned the evidence of the identity of the man with critical acumen, until the case was made to appear as lame and defective. The Marylanders now begged for time to make out a clearer case, which the court refused, on the ground that they had had time enough; and, moreover, none of the jails of the state could receive the man, thus rendering the marshal liable for his safe keeping, a responsibility which he was not willing to take: the man was accordingly discharged. During the trial, an immense crowd of coloured persons had assembled outside of the building (which, by the by, was the same from which the declaration of independence had issued), and had become deeply excited, though they had remained quiet."

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF DUNGARVON.—Mr. J. F. Maguire, proprietor of the *Cork Examiner*, has issued a long address to the electors of Dungarvon. Mr. Maguire contested the borough with Mr. Sheil at the last election. Mr. Maguire professes himself favourable to "whatever law shall secure the tenant the land at a fair rent, and the landlord the punctual payment of that rent; and the tenant the full advantage and enjoyment of the property which he creates, either through his outlay or his labour;" and considers "that there cannot be a wider delusion than that which supposes a restoration to a protecting duty on foreign corn."

At the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell brought forward a petition against the Church Establishment in Ireland, which was adopted; and, in allusion to what he called the No Popery cry now raised in England against the appointment of a Roman Catholic Hierarchy, he said that the real design was to excite England against Catholic Ireland (!), and that should be met with a firm front. The week's rent was £7 1s. 7d.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION.—A painful instance of the shock which society in Ireland has received during the last few years, came before the Ballymahon Poor-law guardians, at their meeting on Monday last. One of the applicants for admission to the poor-house that day was a magistrate for two counties—Mr. John E. Nugent, who is related to the first families in the county of Westmeath, and had but a short time ago an income of £1500 a year. It is needless to say that the unfortunate gentleman's melancholy position excited the deep sympathy of the board.

Viscount Lorton is now quite recovered from his recent severe illness.

Lord Clonbrock is allowing to each of his tenants who dig and sub-soil their farms 10s. an acre, and is buying up their wheat crops at 22s. and 23s. per barrel; an excellent mode of getting his rents paid, and insuring to the farmer a market at the highest paying price.

POOR-LAW COLLECTORS.—It appears that, under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, the collectors of county cess in Ireland are constituted collectors of poor-rates, and it is not in the power of the guardians to interfere, provided the cess collector is desirous of holding the appointment.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—Nearly one hundred young men, chiefly belonging to the industrial classes, are contributing, weekly, in the town of Ashburton, Devon, for the purpose of visiting London during the Exhibition of next year.

NEW CHURCH AT LEEDS.—A handsome new church, erected and endowed by the liberality of Mr. James Garth Marshall, M.P., and Mr. H. C. Marshall, his brother, has just been opened at Leeds. The church has been erected from a design by Mr. George Gilbert Scott, architect, of London. Generally, it is in Lancet, or Early Pointed style; but it differs from the generality of modern churches in that style, in following a different type from that usually adopted. Instead of the nave and aisles with a clerestory, or of three high open roofs, it is constructed on the principle of the choir of the Temple Church, London; the Lady Chapels of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and of Salisbury; and many other old examples; and there is vaulting of stone of equal height throughout. It is, perhaps, the only modern church which is vaulted with stone through its whole extent—a distinction which renders its internal effect peculiarly striking and novel. The exterior is plain and simple, though massive and dignified; but the interior is highly decorated, and the general effect is very rich and beautiful. The accommodation is for between 600 and 700 persons. The situation of the building is in a newly-constituted district or parish, called Little Holbeck, very near to the large flax-mills belonging to Messrs. Marshall, and to the day-schools supported by them. The sacred edifice was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on Saturday last; and the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, preached a sermon on the occasion.

OLD DAN TUCKER.—In a little book, entitled "A Thousand Facts in the Histories of Devon and Cornwall," p. 50, occurs the following passage:—"The first governor (of Bermuda) was a Mr. Moore, who was succeeded by Captain Daniel Tucker." Does this throw any light on the popular negro song, "Out o' de way, old Dan Tucker?" &c.—From "Notes and Queries."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GATEHOUSE OF "CATESBY HALL," NEAR DAVENTRY.

The county of Northampton is rich in sites of historical interest; not the least popular of which is an old Gatehouse at the Manor-house, Ashby St. Leger, near Daventry, the seat of Lady Senhouse. The house formerly belonged to Sir William Catesby, one of the three favourites who ruled the kingdom under Richard III.; the others being Sir Richard Ratcliffe and Viscount Lovell, on whom the following humorous distich was made:—

The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell, our Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog;

alluding to the King's adoption of a boar as one of the supporters of the Royal arms. After the battle of Bosworth, this Sir William Catesby was beheaded at Leicester, and his lands escheated; but Henry VII. (1496) restored them to Catesby's son George, from whom they descended, in course of time, to Sir William Catesby, who was convicted, during the reign of Elizabeth (1581), of harbouring Jesuits here, and celebrating mass. His son and successor, Robert Catesby, was the contriver of the Gunpowder Plot. He is stated to have been a man of such persuasive eloquence, that he induced several of the other twelve conspirators to comply, who otherwise, as some of them admitted, would not have been implicated in the treason.

To understand Catesby's share in the plot, it will be necessary to detail the circumstances of the event, taken from Lathbury's history of "Guy Fawkes."

The conspirators were 13 in number. Their names were—Robert Catesby, Robert Winter, Thomas Winter, Thomas Percy, John Wright, Christopher Wright, Everard Digby, Knight, Ambrose Rookwood, Francis Tresham, John Grant, Robert Keys, Guy Fawkes, and Bates, servant of Catesby.

Of these, five only were engaged in the plot at its commencement. Four (probably six) had at one time been Protestants. Several of them took no active part in the mine; they were, however, in the secret, and furnished part of the money necessary to carry on the work. Three Jesuits were also privy to the design, and counselled and encouraged the conspirators.

Catesby was the originator of the conspiracy. Little is known of him beyond the part he acted in the gunpowder treason. Thomas Percy was nearly allied to the Earl of Northumberland, by whose influence he obtained the post of Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners. He was a man of violent temper, a staunch bigot, once a Protestant, as Catesby had also been. He was shot with him by the Sheriff's officers in attempting to escape at Holbeach, shortly after the discovery of the treason: he made no confession, as he probably might have done had he been brought to trial. Thomas Winter appears to have contemplated a departure from England altogether, when Catesby, who had entered upon the plot, requested him to come with all speed to London. He seems to have readily complied, with all Catesby's plans. Robert Winter, brother to the preceding, was also drawn into the conspiracy by him.

Guido, or Guy Fawkes, was a soldier of fortune, who for some years had been engaged in the Spanish service. Little is known of his early life, except that he was a native of the county of York, and was educated in its city. The writer of the "Life of Bishop Morton" informs us that the bishop and Fawkes were schoolfellows together in York. His subsequent history to the period of the treason is but imperfectly known. He appears to have been a bold and daring adventurer, as well as a gloomy bigot, and was in consequence deemed by Catesby a suitable instrument for his purpose.

John Wright was early engaged in the plot with Catesby. It was agreed between these two that an oath should be administered to all who should engage in the conspiracy. Wright was killed in the struggle with the Sheriff in Staffordshire, where most of the conspirators were taken, subsequent to the discovery of the plot. Wright had been a Protestant.

Christopher Wright, brother to the preceding, was by him induced to join the conspiracy. He appears, however, to have entered into the business with as much zeal as any of the rest. He was the first to discover the apprehension of Fawkes, on the morning of the 5th of November. His advice was, that each conspirator should betake himself to flight in a different direction from any of his companions. Had this advice been followed, several of them would probably have succeeded in making their escape to the Continent. The conspirators, however, adopted another course, which issued in their discomfiture in Staffordshire, where Christopher Wright was also killed. Thomas Bates was the only one of the conspirators who was not a gentleman. When the plot was concocting, he was servant to Catesby.

Francis Tresham was not one of those with whom the plot originated; it was revealed to him when the parties were in want of money to enable them to carry on their scheme. He offered £2000 towards the grand object. He died in the Tower, before the trial of his companions. Ambrose Rookwood was drawn into the plot by a strong affection for Catesby, who appears to have exercised over him a most extraordinary influence. John Grant, like Tresham and Rookwood, did not labour in the mine, but was made a sister of the Winters. Scheme after it had been concocted. He had married a lady of the Winters. His residence was at Northbrook, and there is still a tradition in the neighbourhood that the few remaining ruins are the site of the house of one of the gunpowder conspirators. He was taken with the others in Staffordshire. Robert Keys.—But little is known of this man; but it seems that his circumstances were desperate, as well as his character. Sir Everard Digby was a descendant from an ancient family, resident in Rutlandshire. He was early introduced to the Court of Elizabeth, and was knighted by James soon after his accession. He was made acquainted with the plot during its progress, when money was required, and promised £1500. He was taken after the discovery, and was executed in London. Henry Garnet.—Three Jesuits, Garnet, Gerard, and Greenwood, were implicated in this conspiracy. The two latter escaped; Garnet alone was taken and executed.

To return to Catesby's property. After his death, the estate was forfeited, and granted by the Crown to the family of Irving. It was subsequently sold to the family of Janson, who, in 1703, sold the property to the Ashleys, in whose descendant, Lady Senhouse, the present possession is vested.

Our illustration (from an original sketch) shows the gateway, with the room over, in which the Conspirators met; and it is to this day, by the villagers of the neighbourhood, called "the Plot Room."

THE ORTOLAN.

THE Ortolan is essentially a pet bird with the gourmet. Our readers will recollect that it formed one of the costly items of M. Soyer's "Hundred Guinea Dish," at the recent banquet at York. Ortolans are, perhaps, too expensive a luxury to figure in the *carte* of the Lord Mayor's feast at Guildhall to-day; but the present is by no means an inopportune moment for sketching the natural economy and *cuisine* of these "lumps of celestial fatness," as they have been fondly called by epicures.

The French are accustomed to write with ecstasy upon whatever contributes to the glory of epicurism. There are certain words, say they, each of which is in itself a poem: the name of the Ortolan is of this number. At its simple utterance one sees the visage of the true gourmand light up with unequivocal signs of delight, which betoken appetency or the most pleasurable recollections; and never did disciples of Gall and Spurzheim find a more unerring touchstone of truth.

The Ortolan is a species of *Fringillidae*; it is the *Hortulanus* of Gesner and others; *Miliaria pinguescens* of Frisch; *Emberiza hortulana* of Linnaus; *Ortolano* of the Italians generally; *Turdino berluccio* of the Venetians; *Gartem Ammer* and *Feltamer* of the Germans; and *Gerste Kneu* of the Netherlands. Willoughby writes the name *Hortulane*; and Montagu terms it the Green-headed Bunting.

The French have a fanciful derivation of the name: they say it is from the Italian word for gardener, which is from the Latin *hortus* (garden); because, according to Ménage, in Italy, where the bird is common, it is quite at home in the hedges of gardens.

The male bird has the throat, a circle round the eyes, and a narrow band springing from the angle of the bill, yellow; these two yellow spaces being separated by a blackish grey dash; head and neck grey, with a tinge of olive, and small brown spots; feathers of the upper parts reddish on their edges, and black in the middle; breast, belly, and abdomen reddish bay; feathers terminating with ash-colour; tail blackish, a considerable portion of the two external feathers white on their internal barbs; bill and feet inclining to flesh-colour; iris, brown; length, rather more than six inches. The female is generally not so deep in colour as the male, and the breast, head, and neck are marked with brown spots. There are also varieties marked white, green, blackish, and entirely black.

The Ortolan is not famed for its song, which is, however, soft and sweet. In Lombardy, a certain number of this interesting bird owe to their musical talent the good fortune of escape from broiling. Orpheus and Amphion never gained a more perfect victory. Like the nightingale, with which it has also other points of resemblance, the Ortolan sings after as well as before sunset; and it was this bird that Varro called his companion by night and day.

Ortolans are solitary birds: they fly in pairs, rarely three together, and never in flocks; they search for seeds in pastures; and, if seen in vines, it is not for the sake of the grapes (this is a foul calumny), but it is in search of the insects in the stems. They are taken in traps, from March or April to September, when they are often poor and thin; but, if fed with plenty of millet-seed and other grain, they become sheer lumps of fat, and delicious morsels. They are fattened thus in large establishments in the south of Europe; and Mr. Gould states this to be effected in Italy and the south of France in a *dark room*.

The Ortolan is considered sufficiently fat when it is a handful; and is judged by feeling it, and not by appearance. They should not be killed with violence, like other birds: this might crush and bruise the delicate flesh, and spoil the *coup d'aile*—to avoid which, the best mode is to plunge the head of the Ortolan into a glass of brandy: in his fate a French author oddly traces an analogy to "maudlin Clarence in a malmsey butt."

Having picked the bird of its feathers, singe it with the flame of paper or spirit of wine; cut off the beak, and ends of the feet; do not draw it; put it into a paper case soaked in olive oil, and broil it over a slow fire. It will not require such a fire as would a steak; slack chinders, like those for a pigeon *à la crapaudine*, being sufficient; in a few minutes, the Ortolan will swim in its own fat, and will be cooked. Some gourmards wrap each bird in a vine leaf. Ortolans are packed in tin boxes for exportation. They may be bought at Morel's, in Piccadilly, for half-a-crown apiece. Mr. Fisher, of Duke-street, St. James's, imports Ortolans in considerable numbers.

The south of Europe may be considered the summer and autumnal headquarters of the Ortolan, though it is a summer visitor in the central and northern parts. In Italy, it is said to be common, by Temminck and others. The Prince of Musignano states it to be found in the Sabine mountains, but not commonly, in the summer; and that it rarely occurs in the plains of Rome, but that it is frequent in Tuscany. Lapland, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are among the countries visited by it. In the British Isles it seems only entitled to rank as an autumnal visitor, but it may occur more frequently than is generally supposed; for, especially to an unpractised eye, it might be mistaken for the yellow-hammer, and, in some states of plumage, for other buntings. It has been taken in the neighbourhood of London; in 1837 there was a live specimen in the aviary of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's-park; and, during this year, many Ortolans were sent alive to the London market from Prussia. There is, however, some consolation for the rarity of the Ortolan in England. It is approached in delicacy by our wheat-eat, which, in for him an unfortunate hour, was named the *English Ortolan*; from which period it has been pursued as a delicate morsel throughout all his island haunts. Bewick's figure was captured at sea, off the coast of Yorkshire, in May, 1822. Every spring and autumn it may be observed at Gibraltar, on its migration. Mr. Strickland saw it at Smyrna in April. North Africa is its winter residence. Colonel Sykes notes it in his Catalogue of the Birds of Decan.

A gourmand will take an ortolan by the legs and crunch it in delicious mouthfuls, so as absolutely to lose none of it. More delicate feeders cut the bird in quarters, and lay aside the gizzard, which is somewhat hard; the rest may be eaten, even to the bones, which are sufficiently tender for the most delicate mouth to masticate without inconvenience.

Notwithstanding its delicacy, the Ortolan fattens very fast; and it is this lump of fatness that is its merit, and has sometimes caused it to be preferred to the beccafico. According to Buffon, the Ortolan was known to the Greeks and Romans, who understood fattening the bird upon millet; but a lively French commentator doubts this assertion. He maintains that, had the ancients known the Ortolan, they would have deified it, and built altars to it upon Mount Hy-mettus and the Janiculum; adding, did they not deify the horse of Caligula, which was certainly not worth an Ortolan, and Caligula himself, who was not worth so much as his horse? However, the dispute belongs to the "Classics of the Table."

The Ortolan figures in a curious anecdote of individual epicurism in the last century. A gentleman of Gloucestershire had one son, whom he sent abroad to make the grand tour of the Continent, where he paid more attention to the cookery of nations and luxurious living than anything else. Before his return, his father died, and left him a large fortune. He now looked over his notebook, to discover where the most exquisite dishes were to be had, and the best cooks obtained. Every servant in his house was a cook; his butler, footman, housekeeper, coachman, and grooms, were all cooks. He had three Italian cooks: one from Florence, another from Sienna, and a third from Viterbo—for dressing one Florentine dish! He had a messenger constantly on the road between Brittany and London, to bring the eggs of a certain sort of plover found in the former country. He was known to eat a single dinner at the expense of £50, though there were but two dishes. In nine years he found himself getting poor, and this made him melancholy. When totally ruined, having spent £150,000, a friend one day gave him a guinea to keep him from starving; and he was found in a garret next day broiling an Ortolan, for which he had paid a portion of the alms.

LAUNCH OF THE "LEOPARD" STEAM-FRIGATE.

On Tuesday, this fine frigate—commenced on the 26th of February, 1846—was launched from the slip on which she was built, at Deptford Dockyard. A large concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion, and every accommodation was afforded for a good view of the launch. His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale, with the young Count de Paris, and two other grandsons of the late King Louis Philippe, arrived shortly before two o'clock P.M.; and about the same time Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital; Vice-Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, C.B., and G.C.H.; Captain Sir Samuel Brown, K.H.; Alderman Sidney, Alderman Musgrove, Mr. Brunet (of the firm of Messrs. Seaward and Co.), and a number of officers of both services, and private gentlemen, with their families.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock, Mr. Wilcox, master shipwright, under whose superintendence the launch took place, ordered the workmen to commence knocking out the dog-shores, and at the same time presented an open bottle of wine, and Captain Sir John Hill having poured out a glass, handed it to Lady Mary Fox, who drank success to the *Leopard*. The bottle was immediately after decorated with rosettes, and Lady Mary Fox broke it, with the remaining portion of the wine in it, on the bows of the vessel. The remaining dogshores were quickly removed, and at half-past 2 o'clock the fine frigate glided slowly and majestically into the river, amidst the cheers of the assembled spectators, the band playing "Britannia rules the waves."

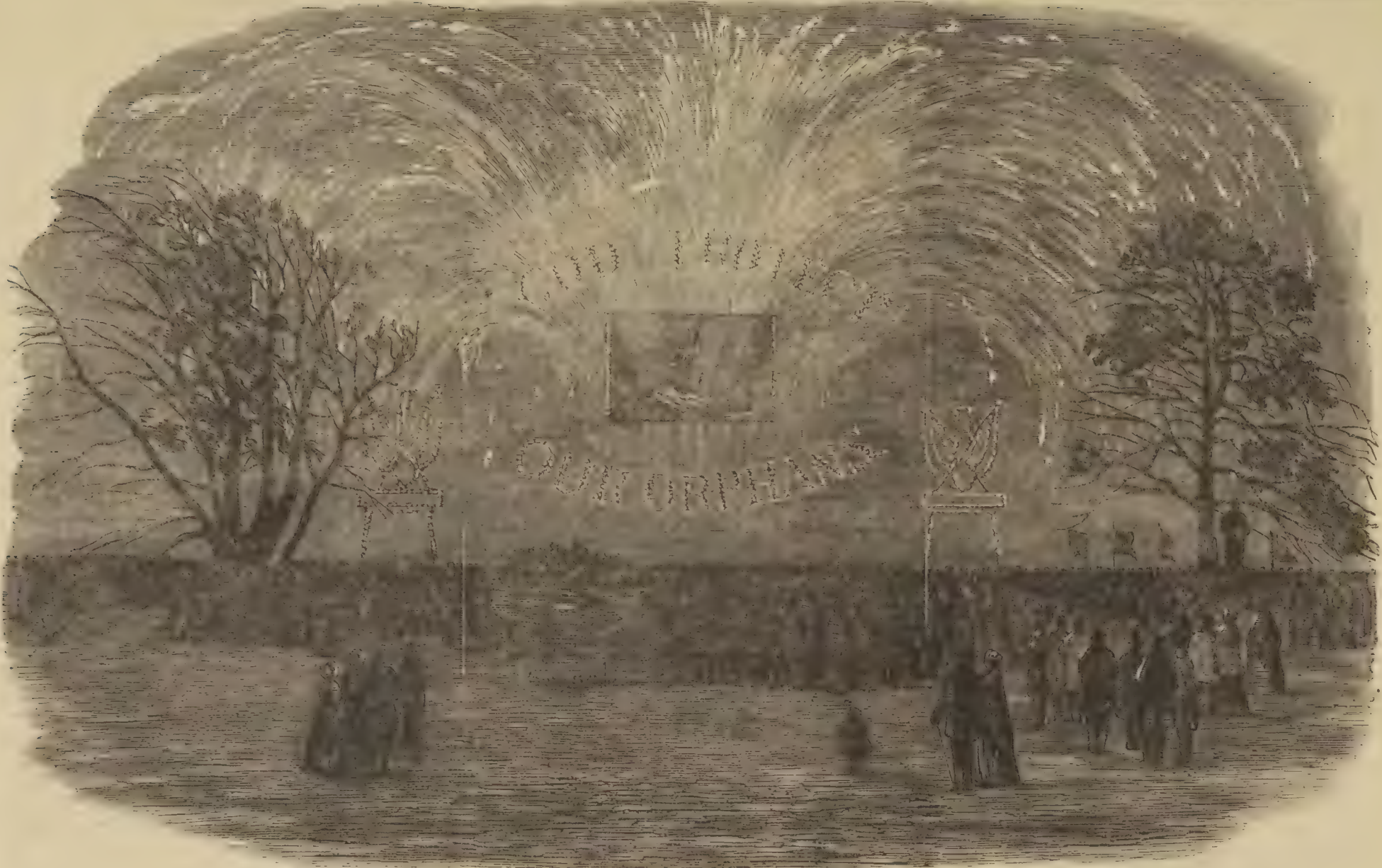
The Count de Paris and his youthful cousins also drank success to the *Leopard*, and, with the Duke d'Aumale, proceeded to the wharf to witness the appearance of the war-steamer when afloat. Her light draught of water is 7 feet 10½ inches fore, and 9 feet 1 inch aft.

The following are the dimensions of the *Leopard*:—

Length from front of figure-head to aft side of taffrail	242 ft. 0 in.
Length between perpendiculars	218 0
Length for tonnage	219 2
Length of the keel for tonnage	193 5
Breadth extreme	37 0
Breadth for tonnage	36 11
Breadth moulded	36 3
Depth in hold	25 1
Burden in tons, old measurement, 1435 65-94	
Burden in tons, new measurement, including engine-room, 1,646 45	
Burden in tons of the engine-room, 570 90	
Burden of register tons, 1075 51	

The *Leopard* is built on lines nearly similar to the *Sidon* steam-frigate, only rather deeper, and has every appearance of being a sidon war-steamer when completed. The *Jasper* and *Monkey* steam-vesels were in waiting to tow her to the City Canal, where her engines are to be put on board. The copper line on her bottom extends to a depth of eighteen feet.

After the ceremony and inspection of the vessel afloat, the Duke d'Aumale, the Count de Paris, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, and a large party accompanied Sir John Hill to his residence, and partook of an elegant *déjeuner*.



FIREWORKS AT THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, BOW-ROAD, ON TUESDAY.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, BOW-ROAD.

ON Tuesday, the Committee of this excellent Charity, assisted by their able and persevering friend, Captain J. Warren, provided for the subscribers and friends of the Institution a most brilliant private display of fireworks, which brought together a galaxy of fashion and beauty. A considerable number of clergymen, medical gentlemen, and members of the legal profession were also present; with several gentlemen connected with the mercantile and shipping interests honoured the ground with their presence, forming, in the whole, an assemblage rarely witnessed on such an occasion.

The display was got up by subscription; the surplus funds, after paying the expenses, being for the benefit of the asylum; and we are happy to learn that the result more than met the expectations of the committee; and, what is still more gratifying, several new subscribers have been obtained in consequence of the satisfaction and delight they experienced in witnessing the superior order and regularity observable in every department of the establishment.

The fireworks, by Darby, were both novel and exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. Among those we noticed in particular, was a ship represented in lines of fire, in full rig, symbolical of Commerce; and another device was a clever transparency of a shipwreck, with the motto in fireworks (as it were, coming from the sufferers) of "God protect our Orphans."

The grounds were illuminated with variegated lamps; and, after the fireworks, coloured fires were burnt occasionally. The children witnessed the display; and, in their healthy countenances, evidenced the delight they experienced.

The members of the Ladies' Committee graced the ground with their presence; and the following members of the Gentlemen's Committee, with their usual kindness and attention, presided over the festivities:—G. S. Clarke, Esq., Hon. Secretary; James Shepherd, Esq.; Rev. H. Rendall, Hon. Chaplain; T.

J. Warren, Esq.; J. Gole, Esq.; George Holiday, Esq.; D. Warren, Esq.; Dr. Little, Physician to the Institution; Thomas New, Esq., Hon. Surgeon; F. Charrington, Esq., A. B. McGuffie, Esq.; Henry Mills, Esq., and William Holloway, Esq. The trustees, treasurer, and other members of the Committee, were unavoidably absent, in consequence of previous engagements.



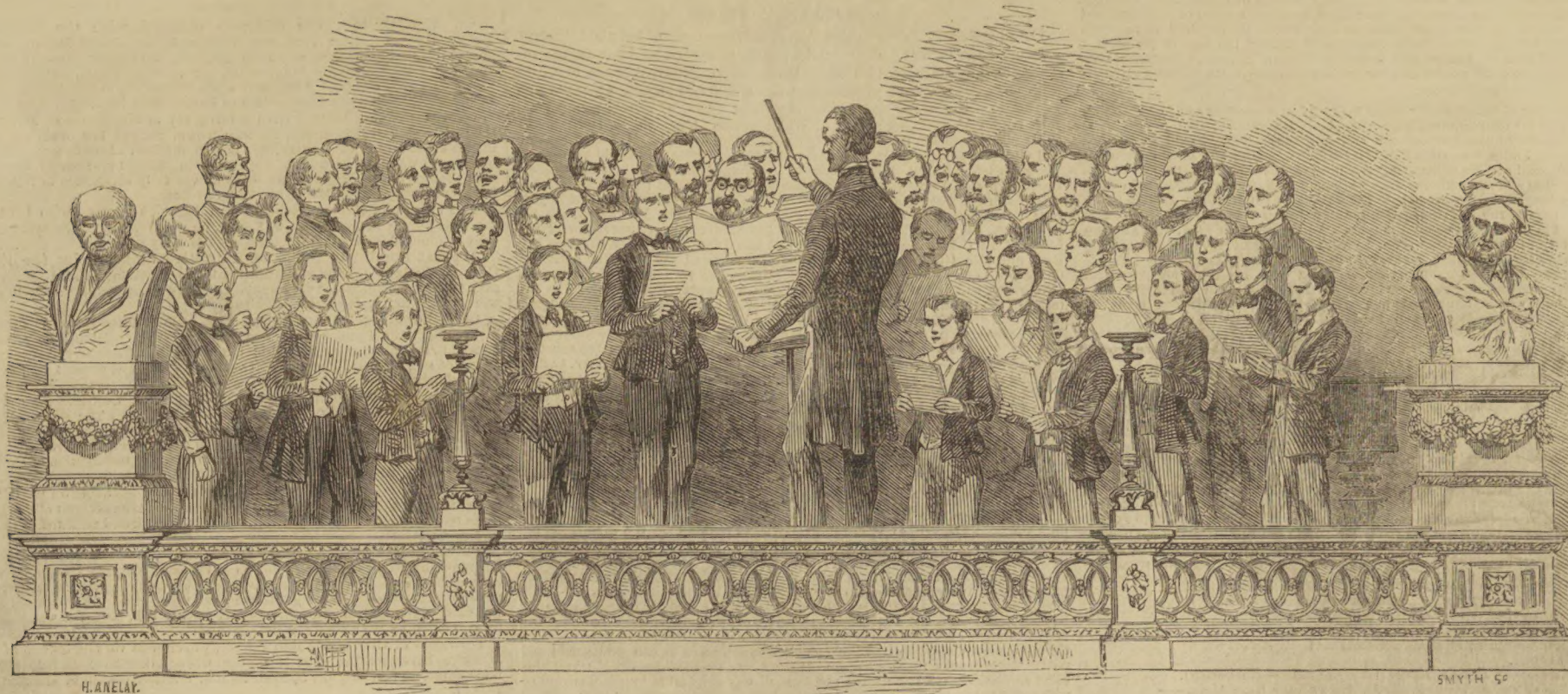
CATESBY HALL—GATEWAY, ASHBY ST. LEGER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE ORTOLAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



LAUNCH OF H. M. STEAM-FRIGATE "LEOPARD," AT DEPTFORD, ON TUESDAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



NATIONAL CONCERTS AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE BERLIN CHOIR.

THE CELEBRATED BERLIN CHOIR.

THE members of the *Dom Chor*, or Berlin Chapel Royal Choir, with Herr Kapelmeister Neithardt conducting the performance, are depicted by our Artists. The first appearance in this country of this famed body of choristers took place

sical excellence of the style, the marvellous precision in taking up the points, the perfect intonation, the exactitude of the time, the beautiful blending of the whole in the swelling and diminishing of the gorgeous harmonies, quite electrified the auditory. The breathless silence during the hymn was broken at the end by a burst of hearty cheering from every part of the theatre, proving that the ear of the veriest tyro in music had been penetrated with the masterly vocalisation, as well as that of the most cultivated listener. The encore was unanimous, as was also the case for the hymn, by Corsi, of Venice (1617), and for the motetto of Grell, a Berlin organist of the present period, "Gnädig und barmherzig" (merciful and bountiful). After the demand for Grell's motetto, the conductor, instead of repeating it, gave the signal for "Rule Britannia," to the evident delight of the audience. This was encored, so exquisitely harmonized was the German version, and so admirably sung; and then the Choir struck up the National Anthem, the whole house rising *en masse* at this delicate Teutonic demonstration and appeal to our loyalty. Such was the first night's triumph, and every evening since has been a repetition of the enthusiasm for the choral strangers. On Saturday, the hymns were by Lotti, a Venetian composer (1665), and Bortniansky, a Russian *maitre de chapelle*. Lotti was celebrated for his operas, madrigals, masses, motets, organ music, &c., and was the author of the madrigal "In una siepe ombrosa," which Buononcini palmed off as his own composition on the Academy of Ancient Music, in London, in 1727—an imposition that ultimately compelled him to leave this country. Both hymns are fine works, and were deliciously sung. On the *encore* of Lotti's hymn, the choir gave the harmonized

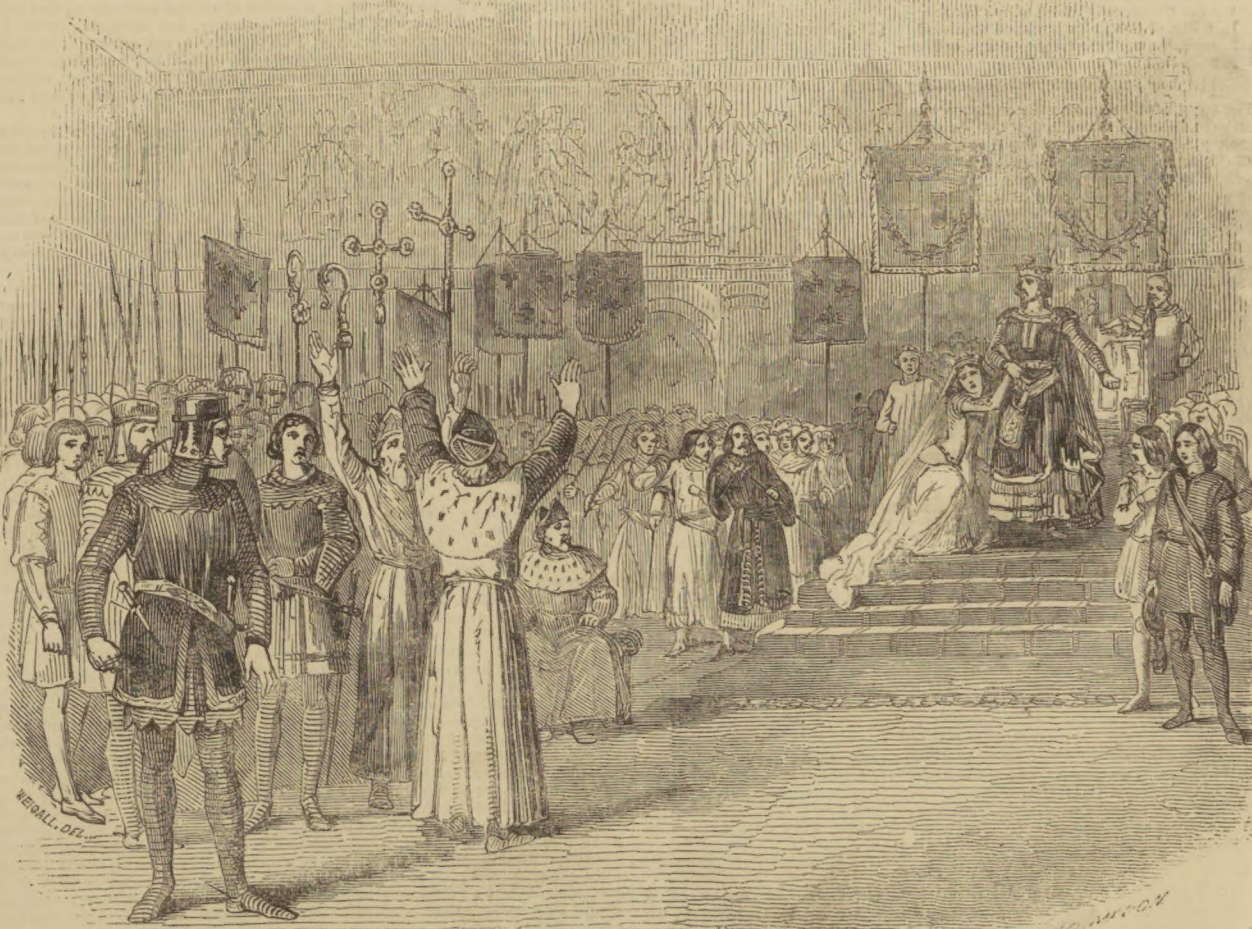
arrangement of the Scotch melody, "The Blue-bells of Scotland," and this so enchanted the house, that there was another rapturous *encore*, when the choristers sang "The last Rose of Summer." Perhaps the greatest treat was on the third night of their appearance, when they sang the "Ave Verum" of Mozart, a glorious peal of solemn harmony that went to the very heart's core.

The Choir consists of seventy voices in Berlin. It is sustained at the sole expense of the King of Prussia. The boys who are admitted in the choir are instructed in composition, or they may select an instrument for practice, in order, if their voices should be lost, that a resource may be open for their subsistence. Augustus Neithardt, the present Kapelmeister, was born at Schleiz, in Saxony, the 13th of August, 1793, and he was appointed in 1843. Neithardt has been distinguished as a composer of some 118 vocal and instrumental works, amongst which his psalms and part-songs are very remarkable. The Choir, so well trained under his careful and artistical superintendence, sing *à capella*—that is, without any instrumental accompaniment. The conductor simply gives the pitch with the common tuning-fork to the singers, who have their parts in hand, and then begins the most delightful combination of human voices that has ever been heard. The entire Choir, of course, is not here; there are ten cantos or soprano, as the Germans call them; ten altos, six tenors, and eight basses, now at the National Concerts. Every chorus-singer, every member of a choral, a glee, or a madrigal society, ought to hear this magnificent Choir, whose observance of the *pianos* and *fortes*, whose accuracy in taking up each note, whether in the diatonic or chromatic scales, are beyond all praise, and must be listened to by every musician, professional or amateur, to be properly appreciated.



HERR NEITHARDT.

on the 1st inst.; their singing created an almost unparalleled sensation; never was a house more completely taken by storm than at their execution of Mendelssohn's 43rd Hymn. The pure and excellent quality of the voices, the clas-



MR. WESTLAND MARSTON'S NEW PLAY OF "PHILIP OF FRANCE AND MARIE DE MERANIE" (ACT III. SCENE LAST), AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MISS GODDARD.

THE beautiful in music must result from the combined influences of nature and art; and all great musicians have been distinguished even in their very infancy, by palpable signs of musical organization and acute sensibility. Miss Arabella Goddard, the youthful *pianiste*, whose portrait is presented in our columns this day, has formed no exception to the above rule—from her earliest childhood, she evinced an extraordinary attachment for instrumental sounds. Born on the 12th of January, 1836, at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in France, of English parents, the quickness of her ear did not escape attention, and the predilection of the child was encouraged by maternal instruction. At the age of four years and a half the marvellous talent and execution of Miss Arabella were exhibited in public for the first time, at a charitable concert, given at St. Servan, and she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan." Mr. and Mrs. Goddard removing to Paris, their daughter, for four years, received lessons from the late Kalkbrenner, the celebrated pianist and composer; and on the return of her parents to London, the cultivation of her abilities was allotted to the accomplished Mrs. Anderson, the pianist to her Majesty, and instructress to the Princess Royal. At eight years of age, Miss Goddard had the honour of performing before her Majesty and Prince Albert. There was a question of placing her at the Royal Academy of Music, to compete for the King's Scholarship; but this intention was abandoned, and, at the suggestion of Herr Kuhe, from whom Miss Goddard had lessons, Thalberg was selected as the finishing master of the gifted child, who displayed astonishing readiness at sight playing, and a most surprising musical memory. At a *matinée d'invitation* given by Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, at their residence, on the 30th of March last, Miss Goddard performed before a select company of amateurs. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in mentioning her remarkable execution, predicted that, with increased strength, she would rival any living *pianiste*; and there is every prospect of the realization of the prophecy. Except at a *matinée musicale* given by Miss Bassano during the past season, Miss Goddard did not play in public. Her *début* at the

Grand National Concerts took place October 23, when she played the "Elisir" fantasia, and "Tarantella" of her master, Thalberg, with the most decided success. Since this essay the popularity of Miss Goddard has been permanently established; she has executed the first movement of Hummel's Concerto in E; the "Masaniello" and "Don Pasquale" fantasias of Thalberg; Streich's "Hirondelles;" Prudent's "Lucia" and "Puritani" fantasias; caprices of Blumenthal, &c. Although Miss Goddard's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been chiefly confined to the works of the modern romantic school, of which wonderful mechanism and poetic feeling are the great characteristics, she is equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in the classic stores of high art, and the elaborations of a Bach fugue are exhibited by her with the utmost delicacy and precision. Miss Goddard is as yet a mere child, and the witchery her playing exercises over the minds of her auditory is not the result of a marked individuality of style, or of enormous manual power; but it arises from her elegant, graceful facility of execution, her crisp and delicate tone, and the certainty of her passage-playing. Miss Goddard is now studying composition under Mr. Macfarren, and with her future advance in musical knowledge, there is every legitimate expectation that she may occupy higher ground than a merely digital executant, in which she is now so pre-eminent. Her equality of touch is charming; and this unity of strength in the fingers enables her to make all the component parts of modern intricacies stand out with clearness and celerity. She will, of course, acquire more strength in the wrists; and to her present exquisitely cabinet-picture finish, if we may so term it, will, no doubt, be added her only physical defect—that of power.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Westland Marston's historical tragedy produced on Monday was completely successful. The historical drama is a species apart and distinguished



MISS GODDARD.

from the romantic and classical. It is not bound by the same rules, spreads over a wider surface of action, and claims a greater variety of illustration. Justified by the chronicle, the dramatist is entitled to assume much of character and motive, which, in the more ideal drama, would be required to be more elaborately wrought out. *Philip Augustus* of France, the hero of the present tragedy ("Philip of France and Marie de Méranie"), has an historical character already formed, remarkable for its inconsistency. Mr. Marston gives his own idea of it in his preface.

"The student of history rarely meets with a more interesting problem than that furnished by the character of Philip Augustus. It abounded in those contrasts which alternately excite our censure and our admiration. Proud, impetuous, and jealous, Philip was yet affable, far-sighted, susceptible of the strongest sympathies, and capable of inspiring the most ardent devotion to his person. Though politic and superstitious, his attachment to Marie de Méranie induced him, for a long period, to brave both the anger of a powerful ally and the malediction of the Church. If it must be granted that he was unscrupulous and even cruel in the pursuit of ambitious ends, he nevertheless identified his own greatness with that of his country, and was the munificent patron of humanizing arts. The colleges, hospitals, and works of public utility founded by a Prince so valiant and enterprising, prove that he shared even his thirst for glory with zeal for the progress of learning and the domestic welfare of his people. But, perhaps, hardly any circumstance more clearly reveals the 'divided being' of this Monarch than the first bequest in his will. He desired that a sum equal to the present value of 1,200,000 livres should be applied to make restitution in all cases where his executors might think he had committed injustice. The poor of Paris were also the especial objects of his remembrance and his bounty.

"A nature of such opposing elements—at one time swayed by the most generous and patriotic impulses; at another, enslaved and hardened by the lust of power—appeared to contain all the materials for that most tragic of struggles in which the higher principles of humanity are gradually obscured by the predominance of selfish passions."

Such a character as this is difficult, both for the dramatist to portray and the actor to interpret. In both respects it is a kind of anagoge of the Shaksperian "King John." Both, too, have a contest with the papacy—in *Philip's* case similar is its cause to that of Henry VIII. His matrimonial relations are the motive springs of *Philip's* conduct. Affianced to *Marie*, but wedded to *Ingerburge*, *Philip* seeks a divorce from the latter, and in so doing involves himself in a contest with the prelate and pope. He would defy both. The following is part of the scene in the third act, where the contest becomes hot and furious:—

Bishop of Paris. We may not question Rome's prerogative.
Philip. Ye may not palter with your sworn allegiance.
Your oaths—I have your oaths.
Bishop of Paris. All bonds are void
That Rome annuls; allegiance itself is void
In this behalf.
Archbishop of Rheims. Sir! Your late union—(hesitating).
Bishop of Paris. Your cancelled union with the Lady Marie—
Philip. Paris!—The foe has been held bold who broke
His lance on Philip's buckler; yet he's bolder
Who'd snatch from Philip's arms the love he clasp
Unto his naked breast!
Bishop of Paris. Even that love
Must thou renounce! 'Tis Rome that speaks through me.
Archbishop of Paris. My liege, the Pope—
Philip. The Pope, my Lords! Four letters—things, not names!
The Pope! Did earth receive him from the stars?
Or sprang he from the ocean? Did the sun
Wake earlier on his birthday? Will eclipse
Turn the skies sable at his death? He came
Into this world by nature's common road,
Needs food to succour life, is child'd by cold,
Relaxed by heat, would drown in a rough sea,
Soon as a serf would! Let him ban the fields,—
The grass will grow in spite of him!
Bishop of Paris. Impiety!
Bar'st thou thy front so boldly?
Philip. I will speak.
Man's love—the growth of heaven—of nought below
Admits control. Heaven's ministers should know it!
First Noble. True; by the Oriflamme!
Second Noble. Upon my knighthood,
We shame ourselves to see this lady shamed!
Third Noble. Than whom did none more gracious e'er tread earth.
My Lords, you are miscounted! (To the Bishops.)
Bishop of Paris. What, are ye
Revolters too? Then— (Bells are heard to toll.)
Hark! The time is past,
The time for duty. King! those sounds declare
Thy land cursed for thy sake. With it and thee
The heavens break off their league. Whereof on earth
We lay the sacred symbol of our faith
In token of the grace profaned and lost! (They lower the crucifix.)
Submission and repentance—deep, entire—
Are all that now remain.
(A long pause, during which the tolling of the bell is alone heard.)

The effect of this scene on the audience was both solemn and exciting. The continued tolling of the cathedral bell, in sign of the papal interdiction becoming operative, was, as a theatrical expedient, both novel and striking. The interest of the situation was further increased by the entrance of *Marie*, recently made Queen, who now, fully understanding the peril of her position, voluntarily disowns herself, to save her husband. This the Monarch will not permit, but consents to make an appeal himself to the Pope—a compromise which, however, avails little. The haughty prelates contrive so many delays, that the Monarch, impatient, and, moreover, tempted by *De Fontaine*, an adverse noble, undertakes to decide the case himself, by restoring *Ingerburge* to her nominal dignity, while he still remains the husband (in "sight of heaven") of *Marie*. But *Marie* will not consent to be reduced to the social position of a paramour; and, in a powerful scene, renounces the proposition with disdain, and quits *Philip* both in anger and in sorrow. This scene costs *Marie* her life, while it operates on *Philip* as a motive for the redemption of his honour. He rushes to the field, returns victor, but only in time to receive his wife's dying benediction. On this pathetic situation the curtain finally falls.

The play met with triumphant success, and has, moreover, the credit of having brought Miss Fautit back to the London stage, and restored Mr. Brooke to the Olympic stage. Both, in the parts of the hero and heroine, exerted themselves to the utmost of their talent. Miss Fautit, indeed, acted with her usual fascination. She dropped the words of the text like melodious dews; and, indeed, fully entered into the poetry of the part. The *mise en scène* was also excellent, and all the appointments, scenery, and costumes were on a costly scale. After the play, the applause was universal, Miss Fautit and Mr. Brooke being called before the curtain; and the author, with good-humoured violence, invited to bow from his private box. We consider that the continued success of this tragedy will have important influence on the fortunes of the poetic drama. To the management of Mr. Farren it does the highest honour.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Macready's farewell performances continue to attract crowded houses. On Saturday he performed *Lear*, and on Monday *Richelieu*—both with his usual power. Mr. Davenport, in the parts of *Edgar* and the *Chevalier de Mauprat*, developed extraordinary ability. We shall watch this actor's progress with growing interest.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The romantic play of "Cymbeline" has been reproduced at this house, for the purpose of further testing Miss Lyons in a new part, that of *Imogen*. Though not yet equal to so trying and perfect a character, she nevertheless continues to justify the hopes already expressed. On Thursday, "The Bridal" was reproduced, with Miss Glyn as *Evadne* and Mr. Phelps as *Melanctus*. Both characters were interpreted with extraordinary power by both artists.

THE PATENT PORTABLE METRONOME.—This is the name of a cleverly-contrived little instrument for measuring time in music, invented by Mr. Edward Graves, of 56, South-street, Sheffield. In size and form it resembles a small watch, and may be carried in the waistcoat pocket. It consists of a case, containing a tape forty inches long, which can be drawn out to any required length, and be there retained by a stop. The extreme end of the tape being held by the finger and thumb, the case forms the weight or "bob"; on one side of the tape are marked the Italian musical terms generally in use, and on the other side are placed the figures which indicate the length of a variable pendulum, making from 60 to 160 vibrations in one minute. From the isochronous property of the pendulum, the time will be marked with extreme accuracy, whether the vibrations are small or moderately large. The only instrument hitherto employed by musicians for this purpose is Maelzel's Metronome, which, though an admirable invention, is too large and costly for general use. The Patent Metronome combines the scientific adaptation of the same principle with what is useful and practical, by showing the precise "time" of the Italian musical terms employed by composers. The latter quality, especially, recommends the instrument to both professional and amateur musicians, as it supplies a desideratum which all have acknowledged. From its moderate price and small dimensions, and from its practical usefulness, to those who are desirous of becoming good musical "timists," together with the entire approbation of the instrument expressed by eminent musicians, the inventor has good reason to anticipate its success. Being placed so as to project from the edge of a table, mantel-piece, or piano, within sight of the performer, a single impulse will cause the pendulum to vibrate during the time occupied in playing several pages of music; the vibrations can be continued, if required, by an occasional touch of the finger.

AN ANTI-MALTHUSIAN.—A short time ago, Robert Howe, one of the Brighton police, accompanied his wife to London, on a visit to his father, who is a warder in the Tower. Leaving his wife at the Tower, he returned to his duties; and on Thursday week he received a letter from his father, announcing the premature confinement of his wife with four children, two boys and two girls. They were all born alive, but one of them died shortly after birth. The mother was "as well as could be expected."

* This lady is by some writers called Agnes; but *nomine Marian* are the express words of Rigord.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The annual series of promenade entertainments was opened last night (Friday), in Drury-Lane Theatre. The concert was over at too late an hour for any detailed notice in our present Number. It may be mentioned, that the orchestra is the same as last season, with the exception of fourteen players, who have been replaced by native and continental artists of celebrity, amongst whom are—M. Delavigne, first oboe; Mr. A. Winterbottom, bassoon; M. Dorn, ophicleide; M. Demunck, the famed violoncellist, from Brussels; M. Vogel, the alto and viola d'amour, &c. Amongst the exponents of note in the old band are—Messrs. Cioffi, Jarrett, Pilet, Collinet, Deloffre, Nadaud, Tolbecque, Collins, Harper, Howell, Fratten, Sommers, Sonnenberg, Koenig, &c.; the whole forming an orchestra of 110 performers. Mlle. Jetty Treffz, for whom the great Meyerbeer has expressly composed a new song, is re-engaged. M. Jullien, for his new work, the "Quadrille des Nations," has secured the co-operation of the bands of the Coldstream, Fusileer, and 2nd Life Guards, under Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Box, and Mr. Grattan Cooke. He has also engaged the *corps de tambours* of the 2nd Legion of the Parisian National Guards, by permission of the French authorities, and he has bought the octo-basso, a monster instrument. The interior of the theatre has been entirely re-decorated for these concerts, and the journals of every nation are again to be found in the reading-room at the back of the stage. Of course, the opening night was a bumper.

M. Jullien, in his prospectus, after an allusion to his triumphs in ten successive seasons, declares that he shall follow up his former course of policy, that of insuring amusement as well as of attempting instruction, by blending in the programmes the most sublime works with those of a lighter school.

On Thursday night, contrary to usual practice, M. Jullien began, instead of ending, with his annual *Grand Bal Masqué*. The theatre was brilliantly lighted and decorated, the crystal curtain being included in the superb decorative effects; and with the band of 110 players, the usual exhilarating result was produced on the mass of masquers and nummers.

NEW ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

It would be matter of deep regret if any foreign musician or amateur of note had been present at the opening, last Tuesday night, at the Soho Theatre, formerly belonging to Miss Kelly, of what is called "The New English Opera-House." What a notion would have been formed by the foreigner of our musical resources! Could he have believed that London, with a population of two millions—with the finest choral singers in the world—with a body of most accomplished instrumentalists—with a number of really eminent English composers, and a very fair sprinkling of principal vocalists, could have produced such an exhibition of incompetency and puerility? The only relief to the annoyance caused by the melancholy display, being that it presented itself nearly throughout a three-act opera—"The Last Crusade," by Mr. Mitchell, the blind composer—as a burlesque; and as such was laughed at by those amateurs who could not feel how much injury was done to "native talent" by the disastrous performance; whilst, on the other hand, the "friends" of the establishment, by a series of parodies on great lyric triumphs, in the shape of encores, re-calls, and ovations, were adding fuel to the flame of disgust and discontent. Criticism on Mr. Mitchell's pretensions is utterly disarmed by the glaring deficiency of the execution. For the future foundation, on a permanent basis, of a really National Opera-House, nothing could be more fatal to art and artists than Tuesday's "Last Crusade."

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. Macfarren's serenata, "The Sleeper Awakened," the words by Mr. John Oxenford, will be produced at the Grand National Concerts, next Monday; Mlle. Angri and Mr. Sims Reeves singing the principal parts.—Next Tuesday, the Liverpool Philharmonic Society will produce the new oratorio, "David," by Mr. Charles Horsley; conducted by the composer, with Mr. W. T. Best as organist, and Misses Birch and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Armstrong, and Machin, as principal singers.—The fine organ performances of Dr. Gauntlett, at the Cyclorama, are attracting attention. He is officiating during the severe illness of the able organist, Mr. Pittman.—The Cecilia Society, instituted 1785, performed on Thursday night, at Albion Hall, London Wall, the third part of Handel's "Messiah," and Russell's Funeral Anthem, on the occasion of the death of a member.—The Western Madrigal Society, established in 1840, met for the first time this season last Saturday night, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Musicians, in Lisle-street. In memory of the recently deceased hon. secretary, G. Budd, Esq., who was much respected, Handel's Funeral Anthem was sung. Mr. Gibson is now the secretary, and James Evans, Esq., remains the president. Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey, is the conductor. The introduction of Lord Mornington's glee, "As it fell upon a day," was the novelty in Saturday's scheme; but this composition was never intended to be sung by a full choir like a madrigal, and was, therefore, out of place. The members would do well to hear the Berlin Chapel Royal Choir, now at her Majesty's Theatre, as the perfection of part-singing.—The Musical-Dramatic Entertainment, to be given by Mmes. Thillon and Mr. Hudson, will commence at Willis's Rooms on the 18th inst.—Miss Dolby, next Tuesday, will begin a series of *soirées musicales* at her residence.—Miss C. Hayes, with the Italian company, has been singing at Limerick, and will appear twice again at Dublin, prior to her departure for Italy.—Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Lucombe were united last Saturday.—Mr. Macfarren's cantata, "The Sleeper Awakened," will be produced next Wednesday, at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Mlle. Angri, and Messrs. Borda and Sims Reeves.

MR. W. T. BEST'S PERFORMANCE ON THE BOSTON ORGAN.—On the 1st instant there was another trial of the new grand Boston organ, at the factory of Gray and Davison. The executant on this occasion was a most accomplished player—Mr. W. T. Best, the organist of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, who has distinguished himself also by some very clever compositions for the organ. Mr. W. T. Best played, to the delight of a numerous auditory, the following works, all written for the organ:—J. S. Bach's grand Prelude and Fugue in E flat, and Toccata in F; Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 4; Rink's Concerto in F; Eberlin's Fugue in F; the first movement of Handel's Concerto in B flat; Hullah's Allegretto Pastorale; C. G. Hoepner's Adagio in E minor; J. L. Krebs's Fugue in C; Albrechtsberger's Fugue in C; and Hesse's Tema, with variations, and Introduction and Variations on "God save the Queen"; and Mr. Best's own Prelude and Fugue No. 2, in E flat.—On Wednesday, Mr. G. Cooper gave morning and evening performances on the same instrument; and last night, the veteran Mr. Adams played.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Mlle. Alboni terminated her engagement at the Grand Opera, on the 31st of October, having played *Leonora* and *Fidès* ("Prophète") twice during the last three nights. On the 1st instant, she left Paris for Madrid, to appear at the new Italian Opera, l'Orient, with Frezzolini, Gardoni, Formes, &c.—A new three-act opera, by Auber, expressly composed for Alboni, will be brought out in the spring, as she is re-engaged. In the meanwhile, the rehearsals for Auber's five-act opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," have recommenced—Mme. Laborde being substituted for Mlle. Mainvielle-Fodon, whose engagement has been cancelled; Massol and Roger have the other chief parts in the "Prodigal Son."—Last Wednesday Viardot was to have made her re-appearance at the Grand Opera, in her unrivalled delineation of *Fidès*, in the "Prophète."—M. Gounod's "Sappho," for the gifted Viardot, is to be mounted this winter.—Meyerbeer left Paris for Berlin last Saturday, thus putting an end to all expectation that he would produce for the present his "Camp of Silesia," or his new opera, "L'Africaine."—The opening of the Italian Opera at the Salle Ventadour is announced for this evening (the 9th), with Bellini's "Sonnambula," sustained by Madame Sontag, F. Lablache, and Calzolari. Signor Colini, a celebrated barytone in Italy, has been engaged by Mr. Lumley. M. Charles Eckert, the Berlin composer, is named accompanist and singing master.—The action in the Tribunal of Commerce, by Herr Freyberg, the director of the Berlin Italian Opera, against Mr. Lumley, for damages, on account of Madame Fiorentini (Mrs. Jennings) having abandoned her contract with the Prussian director, for Paris, ended in his nonsuit; but he has ample ground for consolation in having secured the rising and accomplished prima donna, Madame Castellani, for twelve representations at Berlin, in place of Madame Fiorentini.—Alboni has joined the Association of Dramatic Artists in Paris, and has forwarded a donation of 600 francs.—Besides the new Philharmonic Society, under Berlioz, a new musical institution, called the St. Cecilia Society, has been founded, with M. Seghers as the orchestral director, to give six concerts on alternate weeks with those of the Conservatoire, with 130 choral and orchestral executants.—Signor Giuliani, from Florence, has succeeded Manuel Garcia in the singing class at the Conservatoire, the brother of Viardot and Malibran being now established in London.—M. François Sauvo, for forty years chief editor of the *Moniteur*, in Paris, died lately, in his 78th year. He was distinguished also as a dramatic and musical critic. What changes, political and artistic, had not M. Sauvo witnessed during his career! He was a kind-hearted man, and much respected.—The Milan Scala is again closed. The citizens, on finding that Marshal Radetzky was trying to sustain it by subscriptions from the non-commissioned officers, abandoned the theatre, and the manager became a bankrupt.

MORE BALLOON FOOLERY.—M. Poitevin, accompanied by M. Merle, on Sunday made an ascent from the Champ de Mars in his immense balloon, to which was attached a bullock, bearing on its back Madame Poitevin, crowned with roses, and clad in a white dress, over which was thrown a purple velvet cloak embroidered with gold. The balloon passed over the Invalides, an immense crowd witnessing its progress.—*Galignani.*

A NOBLE INSTITUTION.—The city of Barcelona, in Spain, possesses a peculiar pawnbroking establishment, where loans are made without interest to necessitous persons, on the deposit of any articles. Two-thirds of the value of the deposit are at once advanced, and the loan is made for six months and a day; but, if at the expiration of that period, the depositor should declare himself unable to redeem it, another period of six months is allowed. At the end of the second six months the pledges are sold; but, if they yield more than the amount advanced, the difference is given to the original owner. The Marquis de Lilo is president of this charitable establishment, and he has just addressed a letter to the clergy of the diocese, praying them to make its advantages known. It bears the name of the Pawnbroking Establishment of Our Lady of Hope. In the year 1849, 8666 persons availed themselves of its generosity.

A well-known pianist recently played some of his most astonishing pieces before the Grand Seigneur. At the conclusion of the performance, the Sultan, who had been observing him with great apparent admiration, said to him:—"I have heard Thalberg" (a low bow of the *artiste*, and modest smile); "I have also heard Liszt" (a still lower bow and devout attention); "but not one of all that have played before me perspired as much as you do."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday last, the prisoners charged with the burglary at Holford House, Regent's Park, viz. William Dyson, James Mahon, alias Hollandale, William Robinson, and John Mitchell, were again brought before Mr. Broughton, at Marylebone Police-office, for re-examination, but no additional particulars were elicited. They were again remanded, to give time to the police to find another man who is suspected as having been implicated in the robbery.

George Rouse, charged with a burglary at the house of Mr. Seaton, the Dublin Castle, Park-street, Camden Town, noticed last week, and stealing thence about £26 in gold, silver, and copper monies; also charged with inflicting several wounds with a knife upon Godwin, 58 S. by whom he was secured with the stolen property in his possession, was fully committed to Newgate for trial, on Monday last, at Marylebone Police-office.

The two men, George Roberts and Charles Dowe, who broke into the West Surrey Branch Bank, at Epsom, on the night of Thursday week, were fully committed for trial on the charge, on Monday last.

A great number of the hands recently employed by the Eastern Counties Railway Company at Stratford emigrated to America, where, it is said, there is a demand for various classes of mechanics connected with railway works, at higher prices than in England.

Lord Panmure, father of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, entered his eightieth year on Tuesday week, and the occasion was celebrated by public dinners at Brechin, Arbroath, and other localities within the sphere of his territorial influence and extended liberality. The noble Lord is at present in the enjoyment of better health than for some years past.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Commissioner Harris, of the Insolvent Court, is not to be at present filled up. The statute 10th and 11th Vict., c. 102, sec. 17, expressly provided that "the office of the first one of the commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors which should become vacant" should not be filled up until after the termination of the session of Parliament next after the occurrence of such a vacancy.

The executive committee of London for the Exhibition of 1851 has issued notes to the local committees, that all payments on account of the building now erecting must be paid up within the next month, and remitted to the Bank of England.

On Monday morning, about four o'clock, a destructive explosion of gas occurred on the premises known as Day and Martin's blacking manufactory, in Holborn. The explosion was occasioned by the gas-man removing the meter, and the workmen going into the place with lights. Considerable damage was done, a young man was thrown out of his bed, and the watchman was thrown down by the violence of the concussion.

Upwards of thirty Arabian horses, purchased for the Queen of Spain in Africa, have been landed at Marseilles, whence they have started for Madrid. Each horse, on reaching the Spanish capital, will have cost, it is asserted, about 25,000*fr.*

The ship *Rosalinda*, Captain Timpson, which sailed from Quebec about the 25th day of August for Liverpool, on the night of the 9th of September broached to, filled, and capsized. The captain and mate were drowned in the cabin; ten seamen and two apprentices were washed overboard and drowned; and eight surviving seamen were picked up by a French vessel and landed at St. Pierre, whence they were brought to Sydney, C.B., on the 30th ult. Two of the seamen were sick, and one was severely injured.

It is confidently stated (says the *Monmouthshire Merlin*) that Lord Dunraven will shortly resign his seat for Glamorganshire, in consequence of the close attention to matters connected with his Lordship's Irish estates, rendered necessary by the demise of the late Earl.

A pretty smart hurricane visited Liverpool on Monday morning, but, happily, soon expended its fury, without inflicting any damage in the Channel or on shore.

The Electric Telegraph Company have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament in the ensuing season for a prolongation of the term for the use of their patents; and in compliance with a requisition from the inhabitants of Coventry, they have determined on extending the telegraph wires into that town.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has reduced the rents and forgiven some years' fines on their estates in the barony of Kenmare, in Kerry.

On Sunday night last, the residence of the Rev. William Bellamy, at Sheffield, was entered during the absence of the family, plundered of a quantity of valuable property, including silver spoons, a cream-jug, a silver half-pint mug marked "J. J.," another marked "T. B.," a gold locket with the letters "T. B." in the old English character; another with the name "Jane Perrin," nine gold rings in a box, two silver fruit-knives, case marked "Anne," and various other articles.

The number of emigrants whose names were registered at Fort Laramie, June 16, on the overland route from the United States to California, amounted to 25,000 men, women, and children. The sufferings endured on the route were of the most severe kind.

The Emperor of Russia proposes, it is said, to have a tunnel bored under the Neva, similar to that executed by Mr. Brunel under the Thames. M. Alarie Falconnet, a celebrated French engineer, has been applied to, to furnish plans for this undertaking.

On Sunday night, the house of Mr. Matthew S. Finch, at Standishgate, near Wigan, was entered and robbed of a quantity of plate marked "F." an oval-shaped silver tea-pot, a gentleman's gold ring with green stone, and a mourning ring with the name of "William Henry Finch," various other rings and brooches, a silver snuff-box, and other property.

The convict prisons at Dartmoor are in such an advanced state of preparation as to be fitted for the reception of a limited number of prisoners. Last week sixty convicts were lodged in them. These men are to be employed first in completing the works on the prisons, and then in agricultural operations on a part of the moor.

The question of representative boards, for the disbursement of county rates and funds, is to be taken into consideration at a public meeting of the West Riding of York, to be held at the Railway Hotel, in Nornanton, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock at noon.

The last accounts from Oregon present a flattering description of the spirit of improvement and progress which generally prevails. Governor Gaines was received on his arrival with every manifestation of respect and hospitality.

It was reported at Panama at the last date, that a revolution, headed by General Flores, was about to be attempted against the republic at Grenada.

We learn from Cincinnati (United States), that on the 31st ult. an officer from Glasgow, Scotland, arrested a person who some short time since absconded from one of the Glasgow banks; 1400 dollars were recovered, and he was discharged from custody.

From Nova Scotia we are informed that Earl Grey had notified the Provisional committee that the British Government will grant assistance towards constructing the Halifax and Portland Railway. Earl Grey, it is said, approved of the enterprise, and expressed a belief that Halifax would ultimately become the chief port for transatlantic communication.

The *Carlisle Patriot* states that the working men of that city gave a public dinner to the Mayor (Joseph Rome, Esq.), last week, as "a mark of respect for the courteous, impartial, and independent manner in which he has discharged the duties of chief magistrate during the past year."

A letter from Milan states that the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely had a narrow escape on the 20th ult. While crossing the Alps, by St. Gothard, and when within a few yards of Alviolo, the horses took fright, and the postilion lost all command over them. At the time they were but a few inches from the precipice, when their courier, Vincent, seeing the danger, leaped from the box, and in an instant arrested the horses. The danger was averted, but Vincent had an ankle dislocated, and was carried to an *auberge*, where he remained some days; but Lord and Lady Ely were enabled to proceed to Milan on the following morning, en route to Florence.

On Friday night week, the house of Mr. John Bolland, in Kirk-gate, Yorkshire, was broken into, and the sum of £264 10*s.* stolen therefrom. The money was taken from a place very near where the owner was sleeping; but he heard no noise, and did not find out his loss until he got up. Mr. Bolland is a horse-dealer, and had prepared on Friday to start the following day for Ireland to purchase horses.

The Hon. B. Beilby Lawley, the eldest son of Lord Wenlock, is a candidate for the seat vacant by the elevation of Mr. Martin, Q.C., to the judicial bench.

Hiram Smith, alias Richard Trowler, Levi Harwood, and James Jones, three of the men committed by the coroner and the magistrates of Guildford, for the late murder and robbery at Frimley, have been removed to Horse-monger-lane gaol. Samuel Harwood was also committed on Wednesday last. They will have to remain in the county gaol until the end of March, when they will be removed to Kingston, to be tried at the Spring Assizes which will be held in that town.

As John Stephenson, of Driffield, Yorkshire, a butcher's cad, was leaving the Red Lion Inn, a few nights ago, a woman inserted her hand into his pocket in which he kept his butcher's knife with the point upwards, which entered her hand and cut her severely. Her object was plunder, but the biter was bit.

The ship *Persia*, Captain Stevens, arrived in the West India Docks, from Ceylon, on the 31st ult., having on board two very fine young elephants, the property of the commander, besides a number of monkeys, owls, civet cats, porcupines, moose deer, &c., consigned to the Zoological Society, Regent's-park. The animals are all in very fine condition, and can be seen at present on board the vessel in the import dock. The elephants are male and female, being about two years old, and standing about four feet high, and are remarkable for their docility and playfulness, which won the kind attention and esteem of all the passengers during the voyage homeward.

When Major Campbell, of Ormadale, in Argyshire, and a party of friends, were roe-hunting on Friday week, with Captain Campbell, of Glendaruel's hounds, a most extraordinary circumstance occurred. A roe, hard pressed by the hounds, sprang over a precipice, and was killed on the spot; three of the dogs followed, but were so little injured that two of them were fit for work the next day. The roe has since been measured, and found to be 93½ feet in height.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Ludicrous enough are some of the vaticinations respecting the vast edifice gradually arising in Hyde Park. It has been prophesied, that the strength of the columns being inadequate, the whole building will come down with a run. When this assertion was mentioned to Mr. Fox, one of the contractors, "Ah!" he exclaimed, "that was what they said about our Pembroke Dockyard building-sheds: they were some hundred feet high, and more than that wide, and the shipwrights refused to work in them, from fear of their slim and delicate outline giving way. When the Admiral-Superintendent mentioned this to me, I said, 'We will willingly thicken them with hay-bands.' These sheds, we may tell our readers, have well withstood the test of the severest Atlantic gales.

We may here apprise exhibitors who may require glass cases, that they can be specially supplied with them, at very reduced charges, by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. Mr. Owen Jones, who is charged with the decorations of the interior, has designed glass cases harmonious to the character of the building.

The demands for space poured in upon the executive committee nearly double the amount of accommodation apportioned to the United Kingdom.

The committee are unceasing in their exertions towards a liberal and fair adjustment. When the amount of space which each local committee shall occupy with its contributions is decided upon, the commissioners will despatch some practical and intelligent representative to assist the local committees in their allotment of the space assigned to them.

A novel case occurred at the Mansion House on the 6th instant. A Mr. Adam Young, of Lower Thames-street, was brought up on a charge of receiving ten shillings from a Mrs. Richardson, a staymaker, who applied for counter space in the Great Exhibition. The lady evidently acted under the impression that she was securing a right to a certain amount of room; but the defendant affirmed that his fee was demanded on account of the trouble he should undergo in making application for space to the proper authorities. The magistrate, in taking bail, said the defendant must appear at the sessions to answer any charge that may be brought against him. We are here particularly requested to remark, that no fee or pecuniary charge is allowed to be made by anybody in connection with the admission of articles into the Exhibition.

Various impositions have been attempted respecting advertisements for the catalogues, which are the exclusive property of Messrs. Clowes, the printers, and Messrs. Spicer, the paper-makers. These gentlemen successfully tendered for a catalogue of 320 foolscap pages, printed in double columns and four rows of type, to be sold for one shilling, with a royalty of twopence to the Commissioners.

In other departments of the Exhibition, the news is strikingly interesting. Specimens of locomotives will be exhibited by Stevensons, Trevithick; the Great Western will, it is said, forward their "mammoth" engine, and the London and North-Western will send their beautiful new locomotive, the "Liverpool." Mr. Fairbairn will also contribute in locomotive machinery; and the veritable hydraulic press which raised the Britannia Bridge will be brought up to town.

By the report from Bolton, we see there will be contributions of lace, nets, gloves, cloth, prints, gingham, and specimens of cotton goods bleached at Bolton. Prizes have been offered for various branches of figured textile fabrics, toilet quilts, dimity bed-furniture, quilting for waistcoats, and brocade muslin.

Several Bristol merchants will forward African products, &c. Gloucester sends principally iron, earthen, coal, sandstone, agricultural implements, cotton machinery. Novel specimens of cloth, with linen weft and silk warp, will come from Briggate, Leeds; and a woven New Testament from Bradford.

The Executive Committee, and a forced by the dilatory return of subscriptions, and by the necessity of meeting the demands of the contractors, have issued a circular requesting a collection of contributions within the existing month.

Kensington takes the lead in providing for the influx of strangers. Mr. Abbott Laurence, the American Minister, has recommended his countrymen to come into this district, which has already established a provisional committee, who recommend not merely the preparation of existing lodging-houses, but also the erection of temporary structures in various parts. The whole of the south-western district, down to the river's edge at Chelsea and Brompton, is peculiarly fitted for the accommodation of visitors.

The club associations seem extending, and are met with a pleasing liberality by the upper classes of the districts. The Manx Bank, Isle of Man, agrees to allow a higher rate of interest for the local deposits of the district. The excursionists are on the alert for providing means of transit from Dublin and the west of Ireland. Amongst the returns from the local committee in Belfast, flax in its raw and undressed state, and worked up into articles of consummate beauty and use, prominently appears. The Royal Flax Society are reported to be making arrangements for the exhibition of an entire series, illustrating the growth and manufacture of flax, and some of the sewed muslin manufacturers would prepare specimens to illustrate the different processes employed in the trade.

Aris's Birmingham Gazette gives a return of the trades of Birmingham who will exhibit. The exhibitors number 287: the space applied for—floor, 10,883 feet; table, 4932; wall, 6255; total, 22,070 sup. feet. Amongst these are the brassfounders, button-makers, gun and pistol makers, ironfounders, jewellers, lock and hinge makers, general and agricultural machinists, papier maché manufacturers, saddlers, and tool manufacturers.

From the Leeds district claims have been made for 9000 superficial feet of space; out of which 5000 feet are claimed by parties for machinery alone. The mineral productions of the district are, however, but poorly represented.

The imputation of inactivity in Sheffield has been thoroughly removed. One firm alone, amongst the 292 who claim admission, will exhibit goods to the amount of £100,000.

The attention of exhibitors is to be called to the following order:—

"The Attorney-General, with the assent and concurrence of the Solicitor-General, hereby gives notice that every person applying for a patent after the 2nd day of November instant, will be required to deposit in the office of the Attorney or Solicitor-General an outline description in writing or drawing, to be approved by the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General before any report will be made on such patent."

An official circular from the Commissioners has been despatched to the Swiss committee respecting the admission of cheeses, in which they state that "when cheeses are transmitted as specimens illustrative of some novelty, or peculiarity in the mode of making them, or, in other words, when they represent processes of manufacture, in such cases the commissioners will be prepared to admit them to the Exhibition. They regret, however, that it will not be in their power to provide cellars for their reception in the method indicated by you in your letter."

The Royal Yacht Club have decided on exhibiting some of their models, shewing the latest improvements. The Royal Thames Yacht Club have voted £50 to the funds of the Exhibition.

Mr. Weld, the owner of the well-known cutter-yacht *Alarm*, proposes to submit a perfect model of a 12-gun brig-of-war (16 feet long), built on the lines of his own vessel.

At Newcastle they propose a rehearsal of the part they should play in the Great Exhibition, by collecting for the public view all the specimens which that town will forward to London.

Besides the mineral and other productions of Jersey, the committee report they will send a barque fully rigged.

Amongst the curiosities to be exhibited, Yarmouth proposes to send summer skates, to be used on turnpike roads, and a masticating knife for those who have lost their teeth.

The Barnsley manufacturers do not intend to compete against each other, but collectively to take care that the best of everything shall be exhibited, from the finest drills and diapers down to oyster cloths.

Among the various productions of the district, the *Dumfries Courier* notices that the Duke of Buccleuch forwards a series of illustrations of the process of separating silver from lead by crystallization, with a block of silver from lead by the same process.

The enterprising committee of Dundee have applied for an apartment in the building, to be furnished entirely by articles of linen and hemp manufactured in their town.

The model of docks and town at Liverpool is progressing rapidly. It will be forty feet long, and ten feet wide in its broadest parts. It has been suggested to add a model of the old town as it appeared in 1650.

On Thursday a meeting of the City of London Committee to promote the Exhibition of 1851 was held at the Mansion House; Sir Moses Montefiore in the chair; when it was resolved to appoint a sub-committee to secure unity among the metropolitan committees, to examine the articles proposed to be exhibited, and make such arrangements as should prevent the exhibition of duplicate articles. It was stated in the course of the proceedings that the total subscriptions did not yet amount to £75,000, notwithstanding the City of London alone had subscribed £26,440. The number of proposing exhibitors from the City is 1378; requiring 49,857 feet of flooring, 19,794 feet of counter, and 40,436 feet of wall.

The Ladies' Carpet, of which we spoke three weeks since, is progressing in a manner which must be delightful to the philanthropic persons by whom it was suggested and carried out. At a meeting of the executants on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, the Lady Mayoress presiding, the various portions in course of execution were exhibited by the ladies at present in London, several having travelled some distance for the purpose. The beauty of the harmonious arrangement of the colours, and the general brilliancy of effect in the detached portions, give a very favourable impression of what will result when all are combined; and it is to be hoped that the few remaining simple divisions will soon find workers willing to fill up the list of the 150, especially as nothing seems to be doing with reference to the other carpet mentioned by our contemporaries. A careful drawing of the whole design will be open for inspection next week, by the kindness of Mr. W. B. Simpson, one of the committee, at 456, West Strand.

The above are only selections from the vast mass of returns with the contents of which we have been favoured; and we shall shortly present our readers with notes of what may be expected from foreign countries.

The Marquis of Cavelli (of Rome), well-known as the proprietor of the finest collection of Etruscan antiquities in the world, has just concluded the terms of a marriage engagement with an English Catholic lady, Miss Rowles, whose ancestors were distinguished as partisans of the Stuart family, and lost the title of baronet on that account. The Marquis has purchased a palace in the Via del Barberini (Rome), which he is fitting up for his bride in a sumptuous style, and where his interesting and valuable Etruscan collection will form a rare ornament. The bridegroom is nearly 40, whilst the lady is in her 27th year, and is possessed of an income of £2500 per annum. The marriage is to take place before Christmas.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season is now really drawing to a close—the register being limited to five meetings, of which one only (Liverpool) comes off next week. The sport there will be a combination of flat and steeple racing—Tuesday being devoted to the former, and Wednesday to the events "across the country." The coursing appointments embrace Newcastle, Ashdown Park, and Swaffham, on Tuesday; Malton and Aberdeen, on Thursday; and the Spelthorne (in the Home Park, Hampton), on Saturday. The Pontypool, on Wednesday, and Liverpool are the only steeple-chase fixtures. The week, altogether, without being an important one, will be averagely brisk.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was an immense crowd this afternoon, but, owing to the settling, little was done on future events. The following were the closing prices:—

EPSON HANDICAP.		
9 to 2 agst Chantrey	7 to 1 agst Chief Justice	9 to 1 agst Dark Susan
9 to 2 — Sauter la Coupe	8 to 1 — Melody	10 to 1 — Brington
THE STEEPLE-CHASE.		
5 to 2 agst Maria Day	7 to 2 agst British Cheam	4 to 1 agst Gulnare
DERBY.		
11 to 2 agst Grecian (t)	25 to 1 agst Teddington	40 to 1 agst Confessor
14 to 1 — Mountain Sylph (t)	35 to 1 — Black Doctor	40 to 1 — Ariosto
	40 to 1 — Midas	40 to 1 — Lightfoot

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon was confined to the under-mentioned horses, and, as far as it went, was tolerably brisk.

SEPTON HANDICAP.—2 to 1 agst Chief Justice (t)		
1000 to 15 each laid agst The Italian, Cossack, Damask, Montague, Rhesus, Russborough, Pitford, Sir Richard, Cockermouth, and Chief Justice.		
CHESTER CUP.		
5 to 1 agst Grecian	22 to 1 agst Teddington	40 to 1 agst Midas
20 to 1 — Lamartine (t)	22 to 1 — Newminster	40 to 1 — Lightfoot
	66 to 1 agst Brother to Drakelow.	

DERBY.

CHESTER CUP.

SEPTON HANDICAP.—2 to 1 agst Chief Justice (t)

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

EPSON HANDICAP.—2 to 1 agst Chief Justice (t)

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